



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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CONTENTS

14 March 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

Biya Refuses To Receive Nigerian Foreign Minister [London International]	1
Willing To Meet Abacha in Neutral Country [Libreville Radio]	1
Meets With Eyadema Envoy [Yaounde Radio]	1
Minister: Summit Depends on Nigerian Withdrawal [AFP]	1

Congo

Government To Lay Off 8,050 Civil Servants [AFP]	2
--	---

Gabon

Prime Minister Submits Government Resignation [AFP]	2
Reform Measure Approved [AFP]	2
Bongo Reappoints Oye-Mba [Libreville Radio]	3
President Appoints New Gendarmerie Commander [Libreville Radio]	3

Rwanda

Grenade Thrown at Former Premier's House [Kigali Radio]	3
---	---

Zaire

Opposition Military Group Threatens Armed Struggle [Libreville Radio]	3
---	---

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

Somali Factions Gather for Talks in Nairobi	4
Talks on Kismaayo Open [AFP]	4
Aidid Meets Pakistani Ministers [Islamabad TV]	4
Ali Mahdi Meets Pakistani Officials [Voice of the Somali Republic]	4
Aidid Sends 'Id al-Fitr Message [Voice of the Great Somali People]	5
Ali Mahdi Sends 'Id al-Fitr Message [Voice of the Somali Republic]	5
Hersi Scheduled To Arrive [Nairobi TV]	5
National Census Report for 1989 Released [Nairobi Radio]	5

Somalia

Pakistani Ministers Fly Into Mogadishu From Nairobi [Islamabad TV]	6
--	---

Uganda

Gunmen Attack School Bus Near Kampala, Kill 8 [Kampala Radio]	6
---	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Government Restores Order in Bophuthatswana	7
---	---

Peacekeeping Troops Sent [SAPA]	7
SADF-BDF Security Exercise Announced [SAPA]	7
White Men Reportedly Kill 3 Blacks [SAPA]	7
Right-Wing Forces Depart [SAPA]	7
BDF Blocks AWB Departure [SAPA]	7
Senior AWB Officers Among Dead [Johannesburg Radio]	8
BDF Chief Summarizes Recent Events [SAPA]	8
Mangope Ousted; Interim Administrator Appointed	9
De Klerk, Mandela Discuss Situation [SAPA]	9
IEC Talks With Mangope Fail [SAPA]	9
IEC Officials Comment [Johannesburg TV]	10
Mangope Interviewed on Crisis [Johannesburg TV]	12
Mangope Comments on Elections [Johannesburg TV]	12
Recognition of Mangope Presidency Withdrawn [SAPA]	13
TEC Reincorporates Homeland [SAPA]	13
Government, TEC Issue Statement [SAPA]	14
Cronje Reacts to Mangope's Ousting [SAPA]	14
Homeland Cabinet Members Resign [Johannesburg Radio]	15
New Administrator Holds News Conference [SAPA]	15
Van der Walt Calls For End to Strike [Johannesburg TV]	16
ANC Welcomes Appointment [SAPA]	17
Bophuthatswana Said Returning to Normal '4 Mar [SAPA]	17
Civil Servants Strike Continues [SAPA]	18
Van der Walt Meets With Civil Servants [SAPA]	18
Parties Comment on Situation in Bophuthatswana	18
Molefe: ANC Had To Back Uprising [WEEKEND STAR 12 Mar]	18
ANC Criticizes ISU Deployment [SAPA]	19
CP Leader Blames 'Unholy Alliance' [SAPA]	19
Buthelezi: Mangope Ousting Illegal [SAPA]	19
PAC Wants Mangope Prosecuted [Johannesburg TV]	20
Kriel Declares 52 Unrest Areas After Homeland Crisis [Johannesburg Radio]	20
Unrest Restrictions Lifted [SAPA]	20
Right-Wing Terms Unrest Declaration 'Selective' [Pretoria Radio]	20
Mandela on Government Confusion Over Declaration [SAPA]	20
Viljoen's Freedom Front Submits Candidate List [Johannesburg Radio]	21
Viljoen Resigns AVF Post To Lead Freedom Front [SAPA]	21
Explains Election Decision [SAPA]	21
Requests Freedom Alliance Meeting [SAPA]	22
CP Leader Refuses Comment on Election Decision [Johannesburg Radio]	22
Natal CP Body Pledges Support for Viljoen [SAPA]	22
AWB States Disappointed Over Viljoen Decision [Johannesburg Radio]	22
Expresses Lack of Trust [WEEKEND STAR 12 Mar]	22
AWB Affirms Refusal To Participate in Elections [SAPA]	23
Terreblanche: Nation 'Heading for Chaos, Not an Election' [SAPA]	23
Freedom Alliance Leaders Hold Meeting in Kimberly [SAPA]	24
Viljoen Resigns From Alliance [Johannesburg Radio]	24
Buthelezi: Elections Cannot Be Held Amid Violence [SAPA]	25
De Klerk Denies Strategy To Destabilize KwaZulu [SAPA]	25
Zulu Paper: No Legal Case to Postpone Elections [ILANGA 10-12 Mar]	25
RSA, Transkei Cannot Agree on Election Security [SAPA]	26
DP Campaigning in Eastern Cape [SAPA]	26
Barred From College by ANC [Johannesburg Radio]	27
NP, ANC Criticize IFP Failure To Submit List [Johannesburg Radio]	27
IFP: Deadline 'Immaterial' To Joining Election [SAPA]	27
Some IFP Leaders Reportedly Ready To Switch to NP [SAPA]	28
Mbeki Says ANC To Continue Talks With IFP [Johannesburg Radio]	28
ANC Assures Indian Voters of Security [SAPA]	28
Gunmen Enter Ba'hai Church, Kill 3 Members	28
U.S. National Among Dead [SAPA]	28
Kriel, ANC Condemn Killings [Johannesburg TV]	29
Caller Claims Azanla Responsible [SAPA]	29

IFP Hostel Dwellers Block ANC Rally in Umlazi [SAPA]	29
IFP Supporter Killed [Johannesburg Radio]	29
ANC Changes Venue of Rally [SAPA]	29
Five Killed in Violence [SAPA]	29
ANC Files Complaint With IEC [SAPA]	30
Radio Pretoria Chairman Views Resistance Campaign [Pretoria Radio]	30
South African Press Review for 12-13 Mar [WEEKEND STAR 12-13 Mar, etc]	31
South African Press Review for 14 Mar [THE STAR 14 Mar, etc]	31

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UN Mediator Beye Tries To End 'Game of Words'	33
To Leave for Huambo, Luanda [Luanda TV]	33
Meets Savimbi in Huambo [Voz do Galo Negro]	33
Meets dos Santos in Luanda [Luanda TV]	33
Leaves for Lusaka After Talks [Luanda TV]	33
Factions Under International Pressure To Settle [Lisbon International]	34
UNITA Denies Joint Patrols With Zairian Navy [Voz do Galo Negro]	34
UNITA Communique on 28th Founding Anniversary [Voz do Galo Negro]	34
President Dismisses Finance Minister at 'Own Request' [Luanda Radio]	35

Botswana

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe Visits	35
Addresses Zimbabweans in Gaborone [Gaborone Radio]	35
Ends Four-Day Visit [Gaborone Radio]	35
Mugabe, Masire Issue Joint Communique [Gaborone Radio]	35

Mozambique

Finance Minister on Pay to Demobilized Soldiers [Maputo Radio]	36
Government Plans To Hire No New Workers [Maputo Radio]	36

WEST AFRICA

Benin

Joint Military Maneuvers With France End [Cotonou Radio]	37
--	----

Ghana

Rawlings Merges Ministries, Nominates New Ministers [Accra Radio]	37
---	----

Liberia

ULIMO's General Johnson 'Reconciled' With Koromah [AFP]	37
Taylor Meets ECOMOG, UNOMIL Heads, Prepares For Polls [Lagos TV]	37
ECOMOG Barred From ULIMO-, NPFL-Controlled Areas [London International]	37
Thousands of Civilians Reportedly Flee Clashes [AFP]	38

Niger

Authorities Reportedly Foil Coup Plot [Niamey Radio]	39
Security Forces, Students Clash; 1 Killed [Niamey Radio]	39
Communique on University Crisis, Reported Coup Plot [Niamey Radio]	39

Nigeria

Government: No Withdrawal of Troops in Bakassi	[London International]	40
Envoy Says No French Troops in Bakassi Peninsula	[PANA]	40
Views Resumption of Dialogue	[Lagos TV]	41
Military Urges Media Restraint Over Bakassi	[Lagos Radio]	41
University of Lagos Closed Due to 'Lawlessness'	[Lagos Radio]	41
Babangida Urges Support for Abacha Government	[PANA]	42
Three Campaign for Democracy Members Arrested	[London International]	42

Sierra Leone

Rebels Attack Military Headquarters; Curfew Imposed	[London International]	42
---	------------------------	----

Togo

Opposition Wins Absolute Majority in Parliament	[AFP]	43
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Cameroon

Biya Refuses To Receive Nigerian Foreign Minister

AB1203122094 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 11 Mar 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Nigerian foreign minister, Babagana Kingibe, has left Cameroon after failing to secure a meeting with President Paul Biya to try to resolve the border dispute of the oil rich Bakassi Peninsula. In the last two days, Mr. Kingibe held talks in Yaounde with the Cameroonian foreign and defense ministers.

Before departing for Abuja, Mr. Kingibe said the two sides would have to sit down at some point to sort out whose territory Bakassi is. Cameroon's state radio later reported that President Biya would not be meeting the Nigeria leader, General Sani Abacha, until Nigerian troops had withdrawn from Bakassi.

Willing To Meet Abacha in Neutral Country

AB1303202394 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] The Cameroonian head of state will not visit Nigeria as long as Nigerian troops remain on the Bakassi Peninsula, which is the source of the dispute between the two countries. This position, adopted by the Cameroonian Government, was clearly made known to the Nigerian delegation which visited Yaounde. As Foreign Minister Ferdinand Oyono put it, Cameroon expects Nigeria to make a goodwill gesture. His Nigerian counterpart, Alhaji Babagana Kingibe, replied that there are various other goodwill gestures apart from troop withdrawal. President Paul Biya, clearly irritated by Nigeria's attitude, refused to meet Alhaji Kingibe during his visit to Yaounde. It is difficult, under these circumstances, to speak of any meeting whatsoever between the two heads of state. The conditions laid down by President Paul Biya for such a meeting is the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Nigerian troops from the Bakassi Peninsula. This is what Augustin Kouomegni, the Cameroonian minister in charge of communication told Raphael Mbadinga.

[Begin recording] [Kouomegni] The Cameroonian head of state has said that he is prepared to meet the Nigerian head of state in Maiduguri, Nigeria, if Nigeria makes a goodwill gesture by withdrawing its troops from the Bakassi Peninsula. If the Nigerians do not comply with this prerequisite, he is still prepared to meet the Nigerian leader in a neutral country. The head of state and the Cameroonian diplomacy think Cameroonians would find it hard to understand that the president would visit Nigeria as if it were canossa [a place of submission] when Nigerian troops have occupied Cameroon.

[Mbadinga] If Nigerians withdrew from Cameroonian territory now, what point would there be for President Biya and General Sani Abacha to hold a meeting?

[Kouomegni] The meeting would enable them to tackle all the border problems between Nigeria and Cameroon because we share borders of about 1,600 km. There are problems and disagreements here and there. The two heads of state could, therefore, use the opportunity to find lasting solutions to these border problems, which run from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad. [end recording]

Meets With Eyadema Envoy

AB1103223794 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] President Paul Biya this afternoon at Unity Palace received in audience the special envoy of Togolese president, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Speaking after the audience, Mr. Fambare Ouattara Natchaba, the Togolese foreign minister, said all will be done for the positive evolution of the incident over the Bakassi Peninsula in the interest of the people of the subregion. The Togolese foreign minister said President Gnassingbe Eyadema, who offered to mediate between Cameroon and Nigeria over the issue, will do all [words indistinct] for the normalization of the situation [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, the Nigerian delegation [words indistinct] to Cameroon [words indistinct] mission, led by that country's foreign minister, Babagana Kingibe, has already left the country for consultations with the Abuja regime.

[In a related item, Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French at 1900 GMT on 11 March reports: "Nigerian Foreign Minister Babagana Kingibe left Yaounde after several working sessions with his Cameroonian counterpart, Ferdinand Leopold Oyono. At the end of two days of talks, the Cameroonian foreign minister stated that President Biya is prepared to meet his Nigerian counterpart, Sani Abacha, in Maiduguri, Nigeria, on condition that the Nigerian troops pull out of the Cameroonian Bakassi Peninsula. The Nigerian delegation took note of this and promised to consult its government."]

Minister: Summit Depends on Nigerian Withdrawal

AB1303115594 Paris AFP in French 0936 GMT
13 Mar 94

[Text] Yaounde, 13 Mar (AFP)—After the visit of the Nigerian delegation to Yaounde on 9 and 10 March, the Cameroonian Government today insisted on the "necessary withdrawal of Nigerian troops from Bakassi" before any attempt at solving the border conflict between it and its neighbor, it was learned today from official sources in Yaounde. In a communique broadcast on the national radio, Ferdinand Leopold Oyono, Cameroonian minister of foreign affairs, states that such a withdrawal

would be "a goodwill gesture." According to the communique, Babagana Kingibe, his Nigerian counterpart "pointed out that there was a variety of goodwill gestures that could be envisaged."

Contrary to what was announced, the Nigerian foreign minister was not received by President Paul Biya during his visit to Cameroon. Furthermore, the proposed summit between the two heads of state is not mentioned because, according to informed sources, President Biya conditions such a meeting on the total and unconditional withdrawal of Nigerian troops from the Bakassi Peninsula.

According to the communique, the two delegations stressed "the importance assumed by the exchange of visits at heads of state level at this phase of dialogue, as well as the need for detailed preparations to enable such exchange of visits attain the expected fruitful results." The communique stresses "the need for urgent measures likely to create or increase the confidence between the two countries and allow for the active search of dialogue to this dispute."

Congo

Government To Lay Off 8,050 Civil Servants

AB1203172594 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT
11 Mar 94

[Text] Brazzaville, March 11 (AFP)—The Congolese government has decided to lay off 8,050 civil servants, all of whom are in an "irregular situation," Civil Service Minister Jean-Prosper Koyo has said. Koyo said on state radio late Thursday that more than 3,000 of those affected "held false qualifications", while the others were in fact "fictitious" employees created to enable people to obtain "five to ten salaries" each month.

Most of those dismissed were recruited under the former ruling party, the Congolese Labour Party, under pressure from the trade unions, which responded to Koyo's announcement with a strike threat.

The head of the main CSTC labour confederation, Louis Gondou, said "all this is illegal because we concluded an agreement with the government for the payment of January and February salaries to these 8,050 employees who worked normally." "The workers will meet Friday to decide whether to strike against this measure," he added.

Koyo also announced that the government planned to lay off 934 civil servants aged over 55, who should have been retired a year ago but were not because of "bureaucratic difficulties."

The planned lay-offs will enable the government to cut the annual pay allocation for some 80,000 civil servants from 134 billion CFA francs (229 million dollars) to about 122 billion CFA francs (208 million dollars), informed sources said.

Gabon

Prime Minister Submits Government Resignation

AB1103202794 Paris AFP in French 1927 GMT
11 Mar 94

[Text] Libreville, 11 Mar (AFP)—Gabonese Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba today submitted his government's resignation to President Omar Bongo.

In a brief televised statement, Mr. Oye-Mba described the government's resignation as "natural" because "we are entering a new political era," referring to the results of the 5 December presidential elections which saw the victory of the head of state.

Under the Constitution, the government must resign after the swearing-in of the head of state.

Also today, President Bongo made known "his intention to form a new government very quickly and to call on all qualified people without any political considerations."

Reform Measure Approved

AB1103215694 Paris AFP in French 1957 GMT
11 Mar 94

[Text] Libreville, 11 Mar (AFP)—Gabonese Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba today submitted his government's resignation to President Omar Bongo.

Meanwhile, the National Assembly adopted a constitutional reform measure creating a Senate and canceling the law preventing a candidate who lost an election from entering the government for a period of 18 months after the election, it was learned from a parliamentary source.

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Also today, President Bongo made known "his intention to form a new government very quickly and to call on all qualified people without any political considerations."

In an appeal to both the majority party and the opposition, read by his spokesman, Jean Ovono-Essano, the head of state urged political leaders to come together and draw up a one-year "priority action program."

At the same time, the National Assembly, which has been meeting in extraordinary session for one month now, passed a constitutional reform bill presented by the government "to reflect the evolution in the political situation."

Out of 120 deputies, 117 took part in the voting, with 80 voting in favor, 36 against, and one abstaining. According to an opposition parliamentarian, seven

opposition deputies voted in favor of the bill despite their parties' opposition to this reform.

In addition to creating the Senate, the reform cancels the measure disqualifying candidates defeated in an election from entering government for 18 months after the election. This measure particularly applied to opposition candidates in the December presidential elections, which resulted in the reelection of President Bongo and were contested by the opposition.

Bongo Reappoints Oye-Mba

*AB1303200894 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[Text] In Gabon, Casimir Oye-Mba has been reappointed prime minister for the fourth time by President Omar Bongo. The suspense prevailing in the country lasted only about 48 hours after Mr. Oye-Mba recently presented his resignation and that of his cabinet to the head of state. His reappointment was expected since Mr. Oye-Mba was the chairman of the electioneering campaign commission of Omar Bongo, candidate for the December 1993 presidential elections. Thus, Mr. Oye-Mba is again head of the Gabonese Government. Let us listen to the prime minister after his reappointment:

[Begin Oye-Mba recording] My first impression is that of responsibility. I am extremely honored by President Bongo who has renewed his confidence in me the fourth time. This means a heavy responsibility on my shoulders; I have to deserve this confidence and serve Gabon which is in a difficult situation, especially concerning its development in economic sector and other sectors. [end recording]

After giving his impressions, Mr. Oye-Mba explained how he intends to form his new cabinet:

[Begin Oye-Mba recording] The head of state said he wanted the new cabinet to be formed as soon as possible. So, we will try not to waste time, but a government is not made up of only one person. A government is formed with other citizens and the political forces on the ground. This means that I will begin now to try to get in touch with the representatives of all the Gabonese political forces to put in place a cabinet capable of facing our country's situation and resolving the problems confronting Gabon. [end recording]

The meeting between the Gabonese prime minister and representatives of political parties is in response to President Bongo's appeal for a one-year priority program of action. The agenda for this meeting is expected to center on the devaluation of the CFA franc and its consequences on the economy and on Gabonese's revenues, health, employment, and training. [end recording]

President Appoints New Gendarmerie Commander

*AB1303094594 Libreville RTG Chaîne Nationale Radio
Network in French 1200 GMT 12 Mar 94*

[Text] A decree appointing a new head of the Gendarmerie has been issued. Mr. Antoine Nzamounga, communications adviser for the defense minister, has the details:

[Nzamounga] By presidential decree [words indistinct] the following generals have been appointed to the following posts: commander in chief of the National Gendarmerie, General Jean-Pierre Doumbeneny, replacing General Raphael Mamiaka, who has been appointed to other functions; and personal adviser to the president of the Republic in charge of the general inspection of security forces, Gen. Raphael Mamiaka, formerly the commander in chief of the National Gendarmerie.

Rwanda

Grenade Thrown at Former Premier's House

*EA1303201494 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la
Republique Rwandaise in English 1615 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[Text] Two unidentified people threw yesterday overnight a hand grenade against the residence of former Prime Minister Dismas Nsengiyaremye at [words indistinct] prefecture. Two men threw the grenade in one of the rooms of the house but it didn't kill anyone. An inquiry is under way.

Zaire

Opposition Military Group Threatens Armed Struggle

*AB1103175594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 11 Mar 94*

[Text] The Congolese National Army, which claims to be the military wing of the radical opposition, has threatened to launch an armed struggle to, as it says, reinstitute the rule of law and democratization in Zaire—in fact, the former Zaire, which it plans to call the Democratic Republic of Congo. These plans were contained in a communique signed by General (Molanda Jean), who says that the Zairian opposition has armed men who are ready to militarily defend the institutional order of the Sovereign National Conference.

It will be recalled that recently Jacques Matanda, an Executive Committee member of the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition, announced his party's intention to lead an armed struggle in Zaire to overthrow President Mobutu. He said at the time that he had fighters based in Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, and Angola.

Kenya

Somali Factions Gather for Talks in Nairobi

Talks on Kismaayo Open

AB1103154394 Paris AFP in English 1525 GMT
11 Mar 94

[By David Chazan]

[Text] Nairobi, March 11 (AFP)—Somalia's warring factions opened talks here Friday [11 March] on the disputed southern port city of Kismaayo following fighting there last month, a senior United Nations official said.

Interim UN special envoy to Somalia Lansana Kouyate said factional leader Mohamed Farah Aidid was taking part in the UN-sponsored talks with several other warlords including his ally Omar Jess.

Kismaayo is claimed by Jess and Mohamed Said Hersi, known as General Morgan, son-in-law of ousted ruler Mohamed Siad Barre. Fighting between their militiamen killed at least nine people in the city last month.

Kouyate said Morgan was expected in the Kenyan capital Nairobi within days to join the talks.

"These are informal consultations and I expect them to last from five days to a week," Kouyate told AFP. "I am optimistic, not only about Kismaayo but about Somalia in general, because I detect a new willingness on all sides to make peace."

Aidid aides confirmed that "informal talks" were under way. But sources close to the warlord said he was still distrustful of the UN and would prefer to launch his own initiative to restore peace.

Kouyate declined to speculate about face-to-face talks between Aidid and his arch-enemy self-styled Interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed.

Both warlords are currently in Nairobi, staying in different luxury hotels in the centre of the Kenyan capital.

Ali Mahdi arrived here this week from Cairo where he attended a meeting of leaders of 12 Somali factions opposed to Aidid.

Aidid has strongly condemned plans by the factions to form a National Salvation Committee as a first step towards setting up a government by the end of this month, when US troops are scheduled to complete their pullout from Somalia.

Ali Mahdi was not taking part in the Kismaayo talks because he has no forces in the city, Kouyate said.

Kouyate dismissed predictions that civil war will again engulf Somalia after the US withdrawal.

"The general situation has improved," he said.

"Even the upsurge in banditry is a positive sign, because it shows two things. Firstly, the bandits realise that there will be less money around after the Americans leave, and secondly even they know that the political signals point towards a possible settlement, so they are looting while they still can."

Aid agencies have borne the brunt of a wave of attacks this year presumed to be the work of bandits.

Aidid Meets Pakistani Ministers

BK1103150494 Islamabad PTV Television Network in
English 1400 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] The foreign minister, Sardar Asif Ahmad Ali, and the defense minister, Mr. Aftab Shaban Mirani, have held talks with the Somali leader, General Farah Aidid, in Nairobi. The talks lasted more than 90 minutes. The two ministers described the talks as very constructive from Pakistan's point of view and efforts it is making for peace in Somalia.

Talking to our correspondent, Sarvar Munir Rao, Gen. Farah Aidid welcomed Pakistan's efforts to provide medicare to Somali people. Gen. Farah Aidid said establishment of a hospital in Mogadishu by Pakistan for rehabilitation of the disabled is a commendable step.

Foreign Minister Sardar Asif Ahmad Ali also met Foreign Minister of Kenya Mr. Stephen Musyoka to discuss the latest developments in neighboring Somalia. The Kenyan foreign minister informed him of his government's efforts at regional level to bring peace to Somalia. He said formal talks would begin later this week to find a solution before the United States pulled out its forces by 21 March. He said the way the Pakistani troops are carrying out their duties under the UN flag was commendable. Sardar Asif Ahmad Ali said Pakistan and Kenya could work together to find a durable solution to the problem. He reaffirmed Pakistan's commitment to the UN efforts for ensuring peace in Somalia.

The foreign minister, Sardar Asif Ahmad Ali, and the defense minister, Mr. Aftab Shaban Mirani, today also met another Somali leader, Mr. Ali Mahdi, and Chairman of the Somali National Front Mr. Omar Haji Mohamed. Both the leaders appreciated the role of Pakistan's contingent in peacekeeping in Somalia.

Ali Mahdi Meets Pakistani Officials

EA1203203994 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] President Ali Mahdi Mohamed today met Pakistani Foreign Minister Sardar Asif Ali and his delegation who paid him a courtesy call at the Hilton Hotel in Nairobi, Kenya.

The president and the minister discussed several issues affecting the situation in Somalia, the recent Cairo

meeting, and ways of restoring peace in the country before the American and Western troops leave Somalia at the end of the month.

Speaking on the occasion, President Ali Mahdi Mohamed thanked the fraternal Pakistani Government and people for coming to rescue their Somali Muslim brothers during the civil war and drought in the country. President Ali Mahdi underscored the role played by the Pakistani troops since their arrival in the country in assisting the affected Somali people. In this respect, the president praised them for demonstrating their capabilities and doing extraordinary work.

For his part, Foreign Minister Sardar Asif Ali referred to his government's decision to assist their brother Somalis, and made it clear that the government would not cease its activities until Somalia once again stood on its own feet.

The occasion was attended by officials of the Somali Salvation Alliance, the Pakistani defense minister, and senior official of the Pakistani foreign and defense ministries.

Aidid Sends 'Id al-Fitr Message

EA1303190194 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance, SNA, and of the United Somali Congress [USC] today sent greetings to the Muslim world and the Somali people in particular on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr.

Aidid began his speech by saying: Gentlemen, ladies and brothers, I would like to convey to you my warm greetings with confidence and happiness. The chairman spoke on the importance of 'Id al-Fitr and prayed to God to make it possible for us to celebrate in happiness and peace.

The chairman of the SNA and of the USC said that he would have liked to mark the occasion with Somalis, but this was not possible since he was carrying out important work in Nairobi. Chairman Aidid prayed to God to give the Somalis lasting peace and unity and to help them find a solution to their outstanding problems. The chairman concluded by saying: Unity, justice, progress and equality.

Ali Mahdi Sends 'Id al-Fitr Message

EA1303191094 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, today congratulated Muslims of the world, particularly the Somali people, wherever they may be, on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr.

The president, who is currently in Nairobi, Kenya, said in his message that it was his hope that God would

enable us to overcome our problems. In conclusion, the president appealed to Somali religious leaders to bless the people so that God may enable them to extricate themselves from problems, and restore unity and dignity.

Hersi Scheduled To Arrive

EA1303204594 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1800 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] A faction leader in Somalia, General Mohamed Hersi, generally known as General Morgan, was scheduled to arrive in Nairobi today to prepare for a meeting of Somali factions. The meeting will discuss the troubled Kismaayo region.

The port of Kismaayo is contested by two warlords, General Mohamed Hersi and Colonel Omar Jays, the main ally of south Mogadishu's strongman, General Mohamed Farah Aidid. Morgan is the son-in-law of deposed Mohamed Siad Barre.

The meeting comes amid fears that the departure at the end of this month of United States and other peace-keeping troops from Somalia will lead to renewed civil war, with Kismaayo as one of the main danger zones.

In a related development, efforts by KTN to find out the fate of a Kenyan attached to the UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM], John Wanjohi, who was kidnapped in Mogadishu, were fruitless. Kenya's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said they had unsuccessfully tried to get information from the UNOSOM office. Wanjohi and a New Zealander, Wayne Hargreaves, were reportedly seized from their vehicles in Mogadishu yesterday.

National Census Report for 1989 Released

EA1103172194 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 11 March—The vice president and minister for planning and national development, Professor George Saitoti, this morning released the much-awaited Kenya population census for 1989. Prof. Saitoti told the press at the Treasury Building that volume one of the census which was launched contains data by district at sublocation level. It also describes population by sex and age, by sex and education, by sex age and literacy and by tribe.

The vice president allayed some speculation that the government had anything to hide on the census figures. He asserted that the truth is that the government was concerned that in a number of areas, wananchi [citizens] reported that they were not reached at all by census enumerators. However, he reiterated, whereas the national average for undercount was 6.3 percent for some districts, the undercount was more significant, comparing favorably [as heard] with other censuses in the world. He cited the U.S. 1990 mail census with an undercount of 15 percent recorded.

According to the report recorded as per August 1989, the population figure stood at 21,443,636 comprised of 10,628,368 males and 10,815,268 females. The Rift Valley Province leads with 4,981,613, followed by Eastern 3,768,677, Nyanza 3,507,162, Central 3,116,703, Western 2,544,329, Coast 1,829,191, Nairobi 1,324,570 and Northeastern Province with 371,391. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Pakistani Ministers Fly Into Mogadishu From Nairobi

BK1203084694 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] Foreign Minister Sardar Asif Ahmad Ali and the defense minister, Mr. Aftab Shaban Mirani, flew into Mogadishu from Nairobi today to celebrate 'Id al-Fitr [Muslim festival] with Pakistani troops in Somalia. Commander of Pakistan's contingent Brigadier (Soleh Dabbaf) and other UN officers greeted the Pakistani leaders at the airport. Later, they were flown by a helicopter to the Pakistani brigade headquarters situated

at the Mogadishu University campus. PTV correspondent Sarvar Munir Rao says Mogadishu gives the look of a ghost city with devastation all around. At the brigade headquarters, Brig. (Soleh Dabbaf) gave a detailed briefing regarding deployment of Pakistan troops and their area of responsibility. He said Pakistan's soldiers are performing their duties with zeal and enthusiasm in an area which is not only the largest but also difficult and challenging. In the evening, the foreign minister and defense minister will visit the newly established Pakistani UN hospital and meet the UN force commander, Lieutenant General (Abu Sama bin-Bakr).

Uganda

Gunmen Attack School Bus Near Kampala, Kill 8

EA1103171394 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Excerpt] Reports from Mpigi say a minibus, carrying children from (Golo) to a school sports championship in Entebbe, was attacked by unknown gunmen this morning, killing eight of them. The attack took place at 0600. [passage omitted]

Government Restores Order in Bophuthatswana

Peacekeeping Troops Sent

MB1203065394 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2139 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Report by S Benny]

[Text] Johannesburg March 11 SAPA—Three battalions of about 3,000 troops of the National Peace Keeping Force [NPKF] outside Bloemfontein are to be deployed in unrest areas on the Witwatersrand by the end of the month, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Friday [11 March]. It also said a group undergoing training at Koeberg near Cape Town would be deployed in Natal and the Cape. The NPKF members will be used in a stabilising capacity in the run-up to the election.

SADF-BDF Security Exercise Announced

MB1103161894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1607 GMT 11 Mar 94

[By Lew Elias]

[Text] Mmabatho March 11 SAPA—At least 20 South African Defence Force [SADF] troop carriers, filled with men, headed into central Mmabatho as part of a joint SADF/Bophuthatswana Defence Force [BDF] "stabilising exercise", the head of the SADF's military contingent in Bophuthatswana, Col Sarel Myburgh, told SAPA shortly after the vehicles were seen.

"A decision was reached today to do a joint SADF/BDF stabilising operation.

"We will be stabilising the whole area and are not here to embark upon confrontation but to make this a safer place," the colonel said in a telephone interview.

White Men Reportedly Kill 3 Blacks

MB1103174094 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1723 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] Mmabatho March 11 SAPA—Three black people were shot dead by white men in Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana on Friday [11 March], witnesses said. The three bodies were found in Mafikeng's Main Street on Friday afternoon following days of bloody conflict in Bophuthatswana.

The two men and a woman, with half her face shot away, lay in the street near the Mafikeng Town Square for at least three hours and were still there at 6pm.

Heavily armed white rightwing insurgents, who entered the homeland early on Friday with the aim of assisting Bophuthatswana security forces in quelling the popular uprising, finally left the Bophuthatswana Defence Force airfield at about 4.30pm.

The rightwing action backfired badly on them—during the course of the day at least three rightwingers were shot dead, and five were wounded by Bophuthatswana soldiers.

Shops inside the flashpoint Mega City shopping complex were set alight on Friday afternoon following more than 24 hours of running battles between looters and people responsible for keeping them at bay.

A vacant lot behind the complex, adjacent to the Bophuthatswana government buildings, has been used as a site for burning garbage and tyres.

Right-Wing Forces Depart

MB1103181694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1745 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] Mmabatho March 11 SAPA—About 400 vehicles, mostly pick-up trucks and filled with right wing insurgents, left their makeshift headquarters in Bophuthatswana on Friday afternoon after day-long clashes with Bophuthatswana Security Forces and residents. The khaki clad and heavily armed rightists had camped at the Bophuthatswana Defence Force [BDF] air strip for most of the day.

Shortly before 4.30pm, there were up to 400 vehicles filled with the right wingers at the air strip and they finally formed a long convoy heading towards the South African border and the Western Transvaal. The rightists were all gone by shortly before 6pm, according to reports.

The rightists had made it difficult for journalists covering the crisis in Bophuthatswana to interview them—or even approach the BDF air strip. It was not immediately clear what prompted the final departure—but there was speculation in Mmabatho the retreat was prompted by the arrival of SA Defence Force troops whose task, in conjunction with the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, is to restore order in the strife-torn territory.

At least three of the invaders were killed execution style after being ambushed by Bophuthatswana security force members.

BDF Blocks AWB Departure

MB1103183694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1814 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] Mmabatho March 11 SAPA—Right wing invaders leaving Bophuthatswana after a day of clashes with local security forces and residents were engaged by the Bophuthatswana Defence Force [BDF] when they attempted to leave on Friday [11 March], witnesses said. As a 400-odd vehicle convey filled with armed rightists left the BDF air strip late on Friday afternoon, troop carriers of the BDF confronted them.

"Every route the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] tried to take out of town, the BDF prevented them from doing so," STAR newspaper photographer Ken Oosterbroek told SAPA. He said shots were fired, and he also suspected the rightists had suffered more casualties.

The situation was so bad that the rightists had to ask for an SA Defence Force [SADF] escort out of town.

"The SADF said they would help get them out as long as they promised not to return. An officer told them 'if there

is contact we will take care of it. If you people shoot we will leave you in your own," Oosterbroek said.

The rightists left town heading towards the border and were by shortly after 8pm said to be regrouping for a revenge attack against the BDF—but this could not be immediately independently confirmed.

Senior AWB Officers Among Dead

MB1203182594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] Another right-winger believed to an AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members has been shot dead in Bophuthatswana. The commander of the SADF [South African Defense Force] in the homeland, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, said in Mmabatho that it happened last night while the defense force was escorting right-wingers out of Bophuthatswana. They were ambushed, and shots were fired at the right-wingers and the defense force. Four right-wingers were wounded by the attackers, and one of them died later. There were no casualties among the defense force troops.

Our Durban staff reports that one for three right-wingers shot dead by a member of the Bophuthatswana security forces yesterday was the AWB commander in Natal, General Nick Fourie. The other two were apparently also senior AWB members.

BDF Chief Summarizes Recent Events

MB1203141794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1339 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Statement issued by the Information Service of Bophuthatswana on 12 March on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The Bophuthatswana authorities announced today that murder charges will brought against those allegedly responsible for the execution of two members of the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement], after a confrontation with the Bophuthatswana Security Forces in Mmabatho on Friday [11 March]. Major-General Jack Turner, chief of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF), said a full-scale investigation had been launched to identify the killers and to bring them to justice. If necessary, the investigation would be broadened to include independent participation.

General Turner said: "We are filled with revulsion at this horrific incident. This sort of summary and barbaric action forms no part of the protective and peacekeeping role for which the security forces of this country are responsible and we are duty-bound to bring the culprits to book. We are now studying video film material taken at the scene by TV media personnel prior to the shooting incident, to see if this can materially assist us with the investigation and to identify the perpetrators. We are also appealing to those who have information which could assist us with the investigation to come forward as soon as possible. Their information will be treated in the strictest confidence. We would like this murder investigation to be

as transparent and open as the law will permit. I can give the categoric assurance that once we have ascertained all the relevant facts, a murder docket will be opened by the Bophuthatswana Police and the alleged killer or killers will be brought before the courts as soon as possible."

General Turner also announced that strong disciplinary action, including legal prosecutions if warranted, would be taken against those members of the security forces who had allegedly been involved in the harassment and assault of members of the media, while they were carrying out their professional duties. General Turner said no stone would be left unturned in identifying the culprits. Members of the media who wished to provide information which could assist with this inquiry, as well the investigation into the shooting incident involving the AWB members, could contact him on: tel: (0140) 861828 fax: (0140) 863419.

With reference to the presence and deployment of AWB contingents inside Bophuthatswana this week, General Turner emphasised that these AWB members had been operating inside the country without the consent of the Bophuthatswana authorities, and had not consulted or liaised with the security forces as to their entry into the country. General Turner said that late on Thursday evening, he had been alerted to the fact that heavily-armed AWB members in bakkies [pickup trucks] had assembled at Rooigrond, about 20kms from Mmabatho, under the command of AWB leader, Eugene Terreblance. He had instructed Colonel Manne Botes of the BDF to proceed to Rooigrond to tell Mr Terreblance that his forces were not welcome in Bophuthatswana and to immediately withdraw his men, as well as those already in Mmabatho itself. Mr Terreblance's reaction was that he "did not take orders from colonels."

"Subsequently, Mr Terreblance was accompanied to Mmabatho where I personally made it clear to him that he and his men should leave the country immediately as their presence here would create friction and pose problems for us. In addition, I told him that our security forces were dead set against the presence of the AWB in Bophuthatswana. Mr Terreblance was visibly upset and claimed that his offer of assistance was being spurned, but after lengthy discussions, he agreed to leave with his men. Regrettably, he reneged on this undertaking, and we later received several reports of incidents in which AWB members were involved in random shooting forays, as well as harassing troops and making racial insults. All this had the effect of increasing tensions and stirring up deep emotions among the local public and the security forces."

General Turner added that on Friday, while BDF troops were on parade at the Molopo military base in Mmabatho, the AWB had deployed in the veld outside the base and had opened fire on his men. Fortunately, no-one had been hurt. The overall situation had also been aggravated by the fact that unidentified elements in RSA [Republic of South Africa]-registered cars had been cruising the streets of Mmabatho/Mafikeng, firing at random on civilian homes and properties with automatic weapons.

General Turner said that once agreement had been reached to allow the SADF [South African Defense Force], the

BDF and the Bophuthatswana Police to conduct joint security operations within Bophuthatswana, these forces had worked throughout the night to clear the area of unruly elements and to restore stability.

General Turner said he also wished to clarify the position regarding the presence of Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] (AVF) forces inside Bophuthatswana. He said General Constand Viljoen had offered the assistance of Volksfront troops under the command of experienced leadership, to protect public buildings and strategic installations. The Bophuthatswana Security Council initially accepted this offer, with the strict qualification that the AVF forces be assembled at a specified gathering point, to be used only in this protective role, should the need arise. A force of about 1,000 AVF men were duly assembled on Friday, under strict supervision, at a military air base about 20 kms outside Mmabatho. They proceeded directly to the base and were not involved in any of Friday's security force operations. At about 5PM on Friday, after consultation with General Viljoen, the AVF was requested by the Bophuthatswana authorities to depart and their convoy was escorted from Bophuthatswana under the guidance of the BDF.

General Turner said he wished to express his sincere sympathies to the families and relatives of all those who had been killed or injured during the unrest in Bophuthatswana in the past few days.

Mangope Ousted; Interim Administrator Appointed

De Klerk, Mandela Discuss Situation

*MB1103193194 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1801 GMT 11 Mar 94*

[Report by E. H. Kemp]

[Text] Pretoria March 11 SAPA—The chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC], Mr Justice Johann Kriegler, flew to Mmabatho on Friday [11 March] night to ensure that the Bophuthatswana government will co-operate fully with the IEC. This follows two hours of talks between President F W de Klerk and ANC President Nelson Mandela in Pretoria on the Bophuthatswana crisis.

Mr Justice Kriegler will meet President Lucas Mangope to obtain his assurance that free and fair elections will be allowed in the territory. He will submit a report which will be discussed by the management committee of the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] on Saturday.

Mr Mandela, flanked by ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa and SA Communist Party Chairman Joe Slovo, told journalists Mr Mangope's statement on Friday in which he said he would recommend to the Bophuthatswana parliament that the homeland participate in the April election, was "inadequate". He said the Transitional Executive Council had laid down four conditions with which Bophuthatswana had to comply in order to normalise the situation.

Besides committing itself to free and fair elections and co-operating with the IEC, the TEC's resolution also demanded that Mmabatho remove all restrictions on free political activity and co-operate fully with the TEC regarding its reincorporation into South Africa.

Asked whether Mr Mangope had effectively been restored to power, the ANC president said information from both the South African Defence Force [SADF] and the commander of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force [BDF] indicated that Mr Mangope had "lost the loyalty and control over the security forces.

"He has also lost control over the civil service and the masses in Bophuthatswana. There is no government in Bophuthatswana."

Both Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk said it was essential that there should be full co-operation between the South African Government and the TEC on stabilising the situation in Bophuthatswana.

Mr de Klerk said the security situation had been brought under control by the SADF, with the full co-operation of the BDF.

He said members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] had left the territory and a group rallied by Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] leader Gen Constand Viljoen was also in the process of leaving.

Mr de Klerk said in terms of the TEC act, the governments of each of the independent states would remain in office until the election. Referring to Bophuthatswana, he said: "In less than two months, that government will stop governing. It will then be replaced by a new negotiated system. This is the last chapter of an old imperfect system."

He denied any agreement between himself and Mr Mandela that Mr Mangope should be removed from office. Mr de Klerk said the objective of Friday's negotiations was not to restore Mr Mangope to power "on the same basis as he held power yesterday".

"His statement today has changed that. He is now committed to participating in the election."

Mr de Klerk said he believed Gen Viljoen had tried to "play a constructive role to prevent an escalation of the violence and restore law and order".

IEC Talks With Mangope Fail

*MB1203103394 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0958 GMT 12 Mar 94*

[Text] Pretoria March 12 SAPA—Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] Chief Justice Johan Kriegler, who met Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope in the early hours of Saturday [12 March], had failed to obtain the cooperation of the homeland leader with regard to the April election, President F W de Klerk said.

"The government accordingly believes that very firm action is now required to ensure stability within

Bophuthatswana and to ensure that free and fair elections will take place throughout the territory," Mr de Klerk said in a statement to SAPA.

An earlier statement released by the IEC on Saturday made no reference to the failure to obtain President Mangope's cooperation in regard to the election.

"As indicated yesterday, Judge Johan Kriegler, the chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission, at the request of the government, visited President Mangope as a follow up to the announcement made earlier by President Mangope with regard to his participation in the forthcoming election," said President de Klerk's statement. "The purpose of Judge Kriegler's visit was to ensure the full cooperation of President Mangope with regard to the election and all other aspects related to the electoral and constitutional process in Bophuthatswana. I have now been informed that the assurances that were sought by the IEC could not be obtained.

"The government accordingly believes that very firm action is now required to ensure stability within Bophuthatswana and to ensure that free and fair elections will take place throughout the territory. I have consequently instructed Minister Roelf Meyer, who is attending this (Saturday) morning's meeting of the management committee of the TEC [Transitional Executive Council], to obtain the cooperation of the TEC for all steps which might reasonably be necessary to ensure this. Minister Meyer will be making certain specific proposals on behalf of the government in this regard."

The earlier IEC statement said that during the meeting between Mr Mangope and the commission "full and cordial discussions took place regarding President Mangope's announced recommendation (to take part in the April election)".

The IEC statement recalled that Mr Mangope had on Friday "issued a statement relating to a recommendation he intended making to the Bophuthatswana Parliament concerning the upcoming South African elections. Pursuant thereto and in view of the unrest that had broken out in Bophuthatswana, the IEC resolved to communicate urgently with President Mangope and also with the South African Government and the TEC. Thereafter, at the joint request of President de Klerk and Mr Mandela, Judge Kriegler and Advocate (Dikgang) Moseneke, chairman and vice-chairman of the IEC, met urgently with President Mangope in the early hours of this morning...

"The IEC representatives were also requested by President Mangope to convey to Messrs de Klerk and Mandela his concerns about the violence and consequent loss of life, damage to property and 'politically instigated intimidation' in his country. The IEC has reported accordingly to Messrs Roelf Meyer and Cyril Ramaphosa on behalf of their principals."

IEC Officials Comment

MB1403080994 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1715 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Interview with Independent Electoral Commission Chairman Justice Johan Kriegler and Vice Chairman Dikgang Moseneke by presenter Leslie Mashokwe in the "Newsline" program; place and date not indicated—recorded]

[Text] [Mashokwe] I am joined here by the chairman and the vice chairman of the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission], Justice Kriegler and Advocate Dikgang Moseneke. Good evening gentlemen, and welcome.

[Kriegler] Good evening.

[Moseneke] Good evening.

[Mashokwe] Judge Kriegler, let me start with you. Free political activity—is that going to be going on in Bophuthatswana now?

[Kriegler] Most certainly, that is one of the priorities at this stage. Priority one is to get law and order and ordinary civil society going as soon as possible. But at the same time electioneering, free political activity is absolutely imperative. We have already put all of our plans in motion. The IEC will be visibly present in Bophuthatswana, or the ex-Bophuthatswana and the various composite sectors thereof within the next two days.

[Mashokwe] You are presently in Mmabatho, what about the other areas? Seemingly concentration is here now and the other areas are not well attended, like in Itsoseng, for instance, where we were yesterday?

[Kriegler] Now Leslie, I made the point, maybe it was not picked up. It is our duty to see that the election as a reality, as a gateway to the future, is visible in all of the parts of the former Bophuthatswana, and we will see that it is done within the next few days.

[Mashokwe] Advocate Moseneke, we would want you to explain this to us: it would appear there is a party called the North-West Democratic Christian Party, something like that, which we are informed is going to be led by President Mangope. What is the story there, was this party registered before. Are we seeing a new leeway being given to President Mangope, or ex-president Mangope to come on board here?

[Moseneke] Leslie, the North-West Party was registered in time together with all the other parties who were registered, and duly submitted a list within the time that lists had to be submitted. It is quite well known now that we were approached with an application to amend the name of the party to be North-West Christian Democratic Party and the photo of the leader was also changed to be the photo of ex-president Mangope. So clearly that is the vehicle that he is likely to use and he is entitled to if he wants to, to run elections under the name, North-West Christian Democratic Party.

[Mashokwe] Are we talking here of a party that is going to be running for national and regional offices. Do you remember?

[Moseneke] Come again, will you repeat that please?

[Mashokwe] Is the North-West Christian Democratic Party going to be contesting elections, regionally and nationally?

[Moseneke] No the registration is limited to the province of north-west, so that is where they would contest the elections, and not nationally.

[Mashokwe] Talk to me about the preparations, it would appear even in South Africa itself preparations are not well, at an advanced stage. Are you going to be able to distribute your resources in the north-west area, which was not within the plans I would imagine?

[Moseneke] Let me start with the first remark. Preparations are well underway, and we are working as hard as we can to make sure that the whole country is ready for elections on the 26th, 27th and 28th. And in Bophuthatswana obviously the start there is much—is late, and we are sending, as Judge Kriegler said, a special SWAT team whose function would be to bring Bophuthatswana up to the same speed as the rest of the country.

[Mashokwe] Judge Kriegler, I would like you to explain to us exactly how visible these people are going to be here, come tomorrow, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday?

[Kriegler] First of all our monitors will be in Bophuthatswana by not later than Tuesday. We will have established offices in Bophuthatswana by not later than midweek, that is election administration, voter education, and our ordinary monitoring teams will be there from not later than the middle of this week. It is a special effort that is being made. Our program for the access of political parties will be particularly stressed in Bophuthatswana, and there is no reason at all to doubt that the citizens of the north-west will be as well able as the rest of the citizens of this country to make their choice freely and fairly at efficiently administered voting stations on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of April this year.

[Mashokwe] Already there is concern about the fact that the National Peacekeeping Force will be overextended come the 26th, 27th, and 28th. Are you going to have bodies and men who will then be deployed in this region?

[Kriegler] There is no reason to link the National Peacekeeping Force to the elections. The ordinary agencies of law and order in the country, in collaboration with the IEC will be in a position to ensure that the electorate can exercise their right to choose their own future.

[Mashokwe] Advocate Moseneke, if you could come in here. We talk about a free and fair election that is going to be exercised in Bophuthatswana, yet we saw the might of the SADF [South African Defense Force], ISD [Internal Stability Division], SAP [South African Police] and everybody else in this area—are they going to be forcing the South African way of thinking, or way of looking and

demanding things as opposed to allowing people to choose and decide whether they want to be free and partake in these elections?

[Moseneke] Leslie, you know that they are there, present now, for a very specific and limited purpose—that is, to restore law and order, and to ensure that normal services are available to the citizens of Bophuthatswana, indeed who are South Africans citizens. We perhaps should start talking about South African citizens. Having said that, we will be monitoring to make sure that the presence of the army, which normally would be inconsistent with free and fair elections, does not result in that. We will have to make sure that they limit themselves to the normal law and order functions, which will not in any way impede free electioneering by all parties—the normal functioning, for instance, of voter education programs, and all other preparations that we need. An example that comes to mind would be establishing voting stations, and I've no doubt that the security forces would have little or nothing to do with that sort of function. So, in short, they are there for a limited purpose to restore law and order, and to protect the rights of our citizens there present, but not to stand in the way of conducting a free and fair election.

[Mashokwe] What about President Mangope's party, is it also going to be given the kind of leeway, freedom to run amok here and hold rallies?

[Moseneke] Every party duly registered would be entitled to conduct rallies, and Mr. Mangope's party is a party so registered, and they too should be allowed the opportunity to canvass, and the opportunity to fight elections like any other party which would be contesting elections in the north west region.

[Mashokwe] We seem to hear, Judge Kriegler, your colleague there, Advocate Moseneke, talking about: we will make sure that people get free and fair elections, we will do this and that. How visibly are we going to see the IEC—what are we talking about when we say we will make sure that the defense force doesn't get involved in this—who are we and what are we talking about here?

[Kriegler] Leslie, let's get one thing clear. An election is about people and political parties. An election will succeed or fail because the political parties and their supporters play the game. We are the referee. If the players want to make a fight of it, we will have to be tough about it. We have the muscle, we have the necessary legislative power to prosecute people, to ban parties from participation, to scrap their votes in any area where they don't make it possible for others to play. We will not hesitate to do that. But, we will also at the same time, particularly in areas such as the ex-Bophuthatswana, be singularly alert to ensure that the remnants of an earlier regime are not permitted to pervert the political process; nor will we permit the abnormal situation where there are military forces there at the moment to reduce the unrest and to bring the country back to sensible normal operations—we will not allow those forces unreasonably to interfere with the right of all political parties to put their point of view. And I may say, the real point is not to allow the parties to

put their point of view, but to allow the people who have got to make a choice to hear all of the choices that are available so that they can make an intelligent choice come the election.

[Mashokwe] Advocate Moseneke, your last word on—we have like 30 seconds left. We know that Bophuthatswana has been independent. A new administration is in place and the laws of this country are still in place anyway. The IEC has legally no right to be exercising its authority here?

[Moseneke] Well, IEC clearly has a right to exercise authority in Bophuthatswana. You need to look at the electoral act, you'll see that the country is defined to include Bophuthatswana, so we are acting lawfully. Let me just very quickly say to you, who are we? We are the monitoring department, we are the many monitors that you'll see in T-shirts, in our cars with our logos and our flags. You'll see pamphlets, you'll see offices where people can go. That is what we are, that's the IEC. You'll find it there present in all the regions of Bophuthatswana.

[Mashokwe] Thank you, Advocate Moseneke, Judge Krieger. Thanks for talking to us. That was "Newsline" from Mmabatho, and I may just mention that the pictures of President Mangope have been removed from this hotel where we are, and the conference room has been changed from Manyane Conference Room to Conference Room only. That was Leslie Mashokwe from Mmabatho, and from the team here, goodnight.

Mangope Interviewed on Crisis

MB1203194094 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in Xhosa 1700 GMT 12 Mar 94

["Exclusive" interview with Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope by SABC reporter Danie Hefers on 12 March; place not given—recorded; interview conducted in English]

[Excerpt] [Hefers] Mr. President, firstly I have to ask you: Who is in charge of your country at the moment?

[Mangope] Well, we are undoubtedly in charge of our country. When I say we, I mean my government.

[Hefers] But still we have the SA [South African] Defense Force in the streets of Mmabatho and Mafikeng right at this moment?

[Mangope] Well, as the result of recent happenings, we have an agreement with the South African Government in terms of which the South African Defense Force, which is in the country, as you say, but they have not taken over—they are there to help, and that is just that?

[Hefers] And are you happy with that situation?

[Mangope] Well, so far, I don't see anything wrong with it.

[Hefers] Do you think that the presence of the SA Defense Force has played a role in stabilizing the situation?

[Mangope] Well I think that has to be put in perspective. My own defense force was very, very, very instrumental,

together with the police, that section that has not insurrected; they are very much in charge of the situation, and I think they did a very a [word indistinct] to do to restore in as much as it was within their power to do so.

[Hefers] Mr. President, what is the feedback at the moment that you are getting from your people in Mmabatho—I mean your generals, your cabinet ministers, and so on—about the situation?

[Mangope] The situation is that there has been, I think in the true character of communism, an operation as we have seen it in Eastern Europe, in Russia; this has been typical communism, and a chance to overthrow a legitimate government. And I think I must really pay special tribute to my defense force, to my police, to my security people, and even to my colleagues in the government for the manner in which they had faced this upheaval, which undoubtedly was caused by the African National Congress [ANC], the Communist Party, and perhaps to the littlest extent the National Party. [passage omitted]

Mangope Comments on Elections

MB1203184494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Mar 94

["Exclusive" interview with Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope by SABC correspondent Danie Hefers on 12 March; place not given—recorded]

[Text] Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope says he is still in control of his country. In an exclusive interview with TV news reporter Danie Hefers this afternoon, he blamed his opponents for the violence in Bophuthatswana. He also denied rumors that he was in hiding. President Mangope told Danie Hefers that a final decision on participating in the election still had to be made.

[Mangope] I want to emphasize that it will be Parliament in its wisdom that will decide whether to take part in these elections or not, and Parliament will have also, of course, to decide on what are the logical consequences of a decision to take part in those elections.

[Hefers] Do you still see a future for the Freedom Alliance after all that's happened now?

[Mangope] I think because of what has happened the Freedom Alliance should be even stronger, because I think we are fighting forces, for want of a better description, forces that are there really to bring about anarchy, to intimidate, to bring the true character of communism, to make the future bleak for everybody.

[Hefers] Mr. President, a lot of damage have been caused by the violence this past week. Who's going to pay for all this?

[Mangope] I think the price is going to be high. There's no doubt about that. I think my people are going to suffer as a result of what has happened. Now you say: Who is going to pay for this? I think the children of my people are going to pay for this, in that schools have been burned down, in that shopping facilities have been burned down, in that facilities that are scarce, facilities that we don't readily find

in Africa, have been destroyed. And I say to the shame of the African National Congress [ANC], their leaders, the Communist Party, and even, as I said, the Nationalist Party, my people are going to suffer—that unfortunately it will be too late, it will be too late unfortunately. But there is no doubt that they are going to suffer.

[Hefers] Mr. President, I've been in the country since Monday; I've been through all the violence. I've spoken to people. I heard people shouting, asking for your head. Is there blood on your hands after all the violence this past week?

[Mangope] I have no feelings of animosity to anybody, but I want also to emphasize that I have no fear, whatsoever. I know that what I have done has been right, I have said to my people, I have slaved for them, I have established here sites of developments, that is not readily come by, as I say, in most African countries. I have no regret for what I've done.

Recognition of Mangope Presidency Withdrawn

*MB1303053594 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0220 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[Text] Pretoria March 13 SAPA—SA Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha told Bophuthatswana leader Lucas Mangope Saturday [12 March] night that his presidency was no longer recognised by the South African Government.

Mr Botha, accompanied by senior African National Congress negotiator and Transitional Executive Council (TEC) member Mac Maharaj, told Mr Mangope he could not continue as head of the Bophuthatswana government.

In a statement sent to SAPA early Sunday morning, Mr Botha said the SA Ambassador to the homeland, Prof Tjaart van der Walt, had as an interim measure been placed in charged of the administration of the territory. This would be until the SA Government and the TEC had agreed on "an appropriate form of government" and until elections had led to new government structures being established.

Referring to the number of wounded and killed in the homeland this week and the looting which has taken place, Mr Botha said it was clear Mr Mangope was no longer in control. The situation was in danger of deteriorating into anarchy and the lives and property of South African citizens were threatened.

"The time has now arrived to take steps to ensure law and order as well as the free and peaceful participation of the people of Bophuthatswana in the election process," he said.

Accompanied by SA Defence Force Chief Gen George Meiring, Mr Maharaj and National Party and TEC representative S.S. van der Merwe, Mr Botha had in this light "personally informed President Mangope...that his presidency was no longer recognised by the SA Government and the TEC, and that in the circumstances he could not continue as head of the government of Bophuthatswana."

SA and Bop security forces would continue to jointly maintain law and order, said Mr Botha. Bop civil servants, including those recently dismissed, should be assured their pensions, salaries and positions would not be detrimentally affected.

The historic move to dismiss Mr Mangope follows an earlier call by the African National Congress for the TEC to replace the homeland leader with an interim SA Government/TEC Administration.

It also follows on an appearance by the Bop leader on National Television on Saturday, during which he said he and his government were "undoubtedly" still in charge of the homeland.

TEC Reincorporates Homeland

*MB1203162494 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1601 GMT 12 Mar 94*

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Pretoria March 12 SAPA—Members of the management committee of the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] flew to Bophuthatswana on Saturday [12 March] afternoon to decide on the fate of homeland President Lucas Mangope. The African National Congress [ANC] earlier asked an emergency meeting of the management committee to replace Mr Mangope with a new administration under the direction of the TEC and the South African Government. A detailed proposal will be considered by the TEC on Tuesday.

The management committee, after a five hour-meeting, stopped short of calling for Mr Mangope's replacement. It decided to send to Mmabatho a team consisting of among others ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer. But the TEC will be hard pushed to resist an ANC call for Mr Mangope to go.

The TEC team visiting Mmabatho was briefed to assess the overall security situation, to consider practical steps to ensure services were restored and to "decide on the spot on the action to be taken in the light of President Lucas Mangope's latest statement in which he has not responded in direct terms to the call for free and fair elections and transitional steps to be taken for the re-incorporation of Bophuthatswana into South Africa".

Mr Mangope met Independent Electoral Commission chairman Mr Justice Johann Kriegler on Friday night, but failed to give guarantees on free political activity.

At a press conference after the management committee met, Mr Ramaphosa said the management committee felt that Mr Mangope needed to go much further in complying with a TEC resolution last week to allow free and fair political activity. He said it needed to be agreed that the TEC and the South African Government should agree that the situation had deteriorated to the extent that Mr Mangope could no longer exercise effective control. He said

action needed to be taken to replace Mr Mangope with an administration set up by the TEC and the African Government.

Mr Ramaphosa and Mr Meyer met behind closed doors during the management committee meeting. Mr Meyer went to the management committee with specific proposals from President F W de Klerk aimed at returning stability to the region and at ensuring free and fair political activity.

The TEC took a resolution last week giving Mr Mangope a week in which to ensure free political activity in the homeland, failing which he would face a range of punitive financial and diplomatic sanctions designed to ensure compliance.

The management committee meeting took place amid ANC unhappiness with the manner in which Mr Mangope appeared to have salvaged his position as head of state and then compound the injury by not giving assurances to Mr Justice Kriegler.

Government, TEC Issue Statement

*MB1303055794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0513 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[Statement issued by the government and the Transitional Executive Council on 13 March; place not given]

[Text] On 21:00, Saturday 12 March 1994, a delegation of the State President and the South African Government as well as the Management Committee of the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) met with President Lucas Mangope. The delegation consisted of Minister R.F. Botha (Minister of Foreign Affairs), General George Meiring (Chief of the South African Defence Force), and Messrs Mac Maharaj and Fanie van der Merwe of the Management Committee of the TEC.

Minister Botha informed President Mangope that the South African Government, acting in conjunction with the Management Committee of the TEC had noted that:

1. The Government of President Mangope is no longer in control events in Bophuthatswana;
2. All effective administration has seized [as received] to exist;
3. The civil service, including the police and army refuse to recognise the authority of the government of President Mangope.

Accordingly, the SA Government in conjunction with the Management Committee of the TEC had come to the conclusion that President Mangope was no longer in charge of the administration of Bophuthatswana.

In the circumstances the current South African Ambassador, Professor Tjaard van der Walt has, as an interim measure, been placed in charge of Bophuthatswana until such time as the South African Government and the TEC

agree upon the appointment of stable administrative structures and the elections have been held in terms of the 1993 constitution. Professor van der Walt will meet the secretaries of all departments and other public servants to ensure the immediate restoration of effective administration.

The South African Defence Force (SADF) has been entrusted with the task of maintaining law and order under the direction of the South African Government acting in conjunction with the TEC.

President Mangope, for his own safety and protection, will be secured by the SADF.

Citizens of South Africa, and all those resident in Bophuthatswana, can now engage in free political activity and participate without let or hinderance in the forthcoming elections. We urge all to exercise the right in a peaceful and orderly manner and with due regard to the urgent need for proper administration to be established.

All public servants, the police and the army, including those dismissed by the government of President Mangope in the recent weeks, are guaranteed their jobs, salaries and pensions and are urged to co-operate with the interim administrator, return to their duties and participate in the process of establishing effective administration for the benefit of all citizens and residents in the area. We urge all to enable a speedy return to normality in all spheres of life.

We have taken these steps in the interest of good governance, sound and effective administration, protection of life and property and in order to ensure that all are able to engage in free and fair elections in an atmosphere of peace without any intimidation in whatever form.

Cronje Reacts to Mangope's Ousting

*MB1303111994 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1044 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[By Lew Elias]

[Text] Mmabatho March 13 SAPA—Deposed Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope had accepted the fact that he was no longer in power in the homeland, Bophuthatswana Defence Minister Rowan Cronje said on Sunday [13 March]. Speaking to journalists from his home he said he wanted to think of his future in politics before making a decision or commenting on it.

Mr Cronje, who also holds the ministerial portfolios of state affairs and civil aviation, said that he had spoken to South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha on Saturday night regarding Mr Mangope's removal from power.

He also spoke to Mr Mangope who "told me what had happened—without comment. I think he has accepted what has happened," Mr Cronje said.

He said he did not think he would take part in the April elections, adding "for what party?" But Mr Mangope was "fairly keen" to participate as part of the registered party, the North-Western Democrats. "The president has

enhanced this country in a very short time with development, infrastructure, leadership and services—which is remarkable for Africa and all this will stand to his credit," he said.

One of the reasons for the collapse of order in Bophuthatswana was due to agitation from outside. "There were statements from the ANC's [African National Congress] premier designate for the North-Western area, Mr Popo Molefe and from Mr Carl Niehaus of the ANC threatening rolling mass action. There have been a lot of foreign cars and a lot of strange faces on the streets since Wednesday," he said.

Mr Cronje said the Freedom Alliance [FA] was a negotiating alliance and not a political one, and the FA had managed to negotiate constitutional decisions by a group that differed politically. "We managed to get more powers for the provinces and this was to be able to give more power to the provincial public service to ensure more jobs for civil servants and to allow them to have work close to home, Mr Cronje said.

He was not able to confirm talk of any collusion between the BDF [Bophuthatswana Defense Force] and the massive group of right-wing insurgents that infiltrated the capital of the fragmented homeland on Friday. What there was evidence of was that the BDF, one of the top defence forces in Africa, had rounded them up and kept them contained at the air force airfield on Friday.

He also could not confirm reports of officers siding with the rightists fleeing the homeland. Mr Cronje added that there were a number of officers in the BDF who had been seconded from the SADF [South African Defense Force].

He added that the government pensions fund had been audited by a firm of British actuaries whose finding was that it was the "soundest pension fund in Africa". He also said the fund did not even run to the R2 billion [rand] that was allegedly siphoned off from it.

He also denied any possibility of house arrest for Mr Mangope who was being secured by SA Government personnel. "All governments have a responsibility for all heads of state and former heads of state for life. If you go to a country place in George, you will find security around former State President P W Botha. He is not under house arrest."

Homeland Cabinet Members Resign

*MB1303164194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[Text] Mr. Lucas Mangope has vacated his presidential residence in Mmabatho, and several of his cabinet members, including the chief negotiator of Bophuthatswana, Mr. Rowan Cronje, have resigned. The commissioner of police, General P. Seleke, is also out of office.

This follows an announcement by the South African Government that its ambassador, Dr. Tjaart van der Walt, has taken over as acting administrator of the homeland. Dr. van der Walt said at a news conference that Mr. Mangope had accepted that he was no longer in power. He had

returned to his house at Matswedi and measures had been taken to ensure his safety. Dr. van der Walt said the joint South Africa and Bophuthatswana security forces had succeeded in stabilizing the situation in the homeland. Dr. van der Walt said there would now be free political activity in Bophuthatswana, South African constitutional regulations would apply, and South African officials could be seconded to assist with the administration of the homeland.

Shops would be able to reopen from tomorrow, and glass companies had been approached to repair broken display windows to discourage further looting. It was hoped to have schools reopened as soon as possible, and steps would be taken to get the television services back on the air. Dr. van der Walt appealed to striking public servants to return to work, and said their salaries and pensions were secure.

New Administrator Holds News Conference

*MB1303150394 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1428 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[By Lew Elias]

[Text] Mmabatho March 13 SAPA—Bophuthatswana's schools and shops are expected to reopen on Monday [14 March] and civil servants, on strike for weeks, are also expected to get back to work, the homeland's new administrator, Dr Tjaart van der Walt, said on Sunday afternoon. Dr van der Walt, addressing a media conference at the South African Embassy said he had held meetings with community leaders while one of his colleagues had spoken to public service heads of departments. Both had emphasised the need for the homeland, wracked by violence for days, to return to normal.

Starting off the conference by saying "the past days have been horrendous," he went on to say he as administrator would "leave no stone unturned until justice has been done". Dr van der Walt said he had been the one to contact South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha to send SA [South African] Defence Force troops to the embassy in Bophuthatswana "to protect South African lives". "After that it was up to other negotiators to take decisions to move out of the embassy. What we desperately need to achieve is law and order, peace and quiet. We wanted Bophuthatswana's participation in free and fair elections."

Dr van der Walt appealed to the press "not to crucify anybody at this stage" as there were many reasons for the collapse of law in the homeland.

The decision was taken to strip the cabinet of its powers and to remove the former president, Lucas Mangope, from power as time was running out for the homeland to participate in the elections. "I tried to convince Mr Mangope of the urgency of the matter often," he said. "The political government is no longer in place—Mr Mangope and the cabinet have no power ... but the government's executive departments will continue to function."

Mr van der Walt reiterated Mr Botha's statement of early Sunday that civil servants, including those fired by strike action, would be employed. This included staff at the

Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Corporation [BBC] who were fired on Wednesday after occupying the building on Tuesday. Mr van der Walt emphasised the urgent need to reopen the BBC to establish communication with the people.

The SA Police had to start taking over in the now incorporated homeland so rule of law could be maintained.

Regarding the removal of Mr Mangope from power, Dr van der Walt said: "I can't say he accepted it, but he complied." He added after the conference, in reply to a question, that Mr Mangope "had lost touch with reality and the will of his people."

Dr van der Walt also appealed to the civil servants not to demand their pensions be paid out now that they had the assurance of both the Bophuthatswana and South African Governments that their funds were safe. He added that a number of cabinet ministers had resigned and cite? the example of Health Minister Ned Khaole "who resigned sometime last week but was seen at the Victoria Hospital helping out with their heavy workload after this had taken place."

Head of the police force Gen P J Seleke had also been removed from his post, Dr van der Walt confirmed.

Van der Walt Calls For End to Strike

MB1303204994 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1715 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Interview with newly appointed administrator of Bophuthatswana, Dr. Tjaard van der Walt, by Leslie Mashokwe on the "Newsline" program in Mmabatho; date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Mashokwe] Dr. van der Walt, which law applies in this country, the Bophuthatswana law? Because Bophuthatswana seems to have faded away. What are we dealing with here?

[Van der Walt] There is a very small distinction between the laws of Bophuthatswana and South Africa. In many respects, the laws of Bophuthatswana are more advanced than those of South Africa. But to make it easy, those Bophuthatswana laws that is not in a position to be a free and fair election will still apply.

[Mashokwe] What are we dealing with here, Dr. van der Walt? Please explain to me. Is Bophuthatswana still in place, but the government administration has been removed? Therefore the laws of Bophuthatswana are still in place, and Bophuthatswana is still an entity, as it were.

[Van der Walt] I spoke to the chief justice this afternoon and asked him to continue with the legal procedures as usual, so all the normal Bophuthatswana laws are still in place, and we'd like to do this as legally as possible. But there has been an outcry. There has been a deep-felt concern from the people in Bophuthatswana that they want to participate in the election. So that's why I say those laws in Bophuthatswana that inhibit free and fair political activity is null and void.

[Mashokwe] Are you saying to me the laws in South Africa will now apply in Bophuthatswana, which is independent?

[Van der Walt] No specific law will apply there.

[Mashokwe] You don't need a parliament or anything to ratify the [word indistinct] of the policies, the new governor, new administer to somehow come in with all [word indistinct]?

[Van der Walt] Because of the agreement between the two defense forces, and because of the fact that Bophuthatswana Defense Force requested us to come in here, and because I've got to (?read) reality, I value human life, human quality of life, I'll remain within the confines of the law as far as humanely possible in that sense, even to the niceties, but at this stage the priority is to get the country moving once again.

[Mashokwe] Let's elaborate on moving once again. When are people going back to work?

[Van der Walt] Tomorrow.

[Mashokwe] Have they been informed?

[Van der Walt] Yes, we requested them to go back. I had discussions with senior civil servants. I meet a delegation again tonight. I'll be speaking to civil servants again tomorrow at nine. I had discussions with leaders of the public. So we call on the civil servants and people in public to go back to work as normal, and we will address their grievances. But by all means, let this part of South Africa get moving once again. And in that sense, let's say: Make what Bophuthatswana has achieved in the past 16 years still alive and an asset for the Province North-West.

[Mashokwe] Okay, the people of Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Corporation, for instance, have been fired—all of them—lock, stock, and barrel. Are they going to be reemployed and going back to their posts tomorrow?

[Van der Walt] Yes indeed, and that applies to all civil servants. My government will guarantee their salary, their pension, their possessions. Whether they've been fired or not in all departments. Secondly, we're urgently looking at parity because, in quite a number of ways, Bophuthatswana is lagging behind South Africa. Of course, this will take a bit of time, so the civil servants at least can expect this month their normal pay. Next month, we'll have had time to look at the situation so that we can be all equal—equal work, equal pay.

[Mashokwe] I'm trying to understand this: They demanded 50 percent increase or they will strike. Are you saying you'll give that to them come the first of May. You'll only have a government of what, like 30 days after the [word indistinct].

[Van der Walt] Yes, we're meeting with them. Indeed there are certain structures within the civil service who are 50 percent behind salaries, not only in the Republic of South Africa, but in Transkei, Venda, and Ciskei. So what we want to have is parity, equality. We will deal with each case with the greatest responsibility and in closest consultation.

[Mashokwe] Are you talking of addressing....[pauses] Talking of parity, Dr. van der Walt, is it going to be backdated?—because parity that these people are looking for does not date from the first of April or the first of May. They say other civil servants in South Africa were given these increases years ago, months ago. How are you going to deal with that?

[Van der Walt] I'm not a one-man-show. I have committees working with this kind of thing, but I'd like to assure the people that we'll see that justice is being done. I can't go into the details. I do refer to the Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Corporation, the remnants of the board, and unfortunately quite often when you deal with structures here I've got to speak about the remnants. They met this afternoon. They assured me that they hoped to be on the air, television and radio, by 1100 tomorrow, and then we'll have the possibility of direct communication with the broader public. So our priority is to go back to work normal. There is still communication, because that was a serious problem in the past, and then we move ahead.

[Mashokwe] The chairman, is he still chairman, the son of the president?

[Van der Walt] No, he is out.

[Mashokwe] Is he out? What about the oldies, the pensioners who haven't been paid? They are hungry sitting over there and complaining?

[Van der Walt] We've got to get....[pauses] Our priorities is this way; deal with the bigger picture, see what we can do with the general structure, and then the sooner we can look at individual cases we'll do that, but I urgently ask people to be patient at this stage. We referred earlier to political rallies, et cetera, et cetera. My urgent plea would be, be calm; Justice Kriegler will give us a program. Give us time to put those things in order, and may I say I'm very happy that Mr. Mandela already responded to our serious call to postpone his coming here for at least a day. All political leaders are welcome, but at this stage it is a risk to have a rally or demonstration or mass meeting.

[Mashokwe] He's not coming tomorrow then. When is he coming?

[Van der Walt] He's not coming tomorrow. At this [word indistinct] preliminary on Tuesday. My personal wish would be just give us a little more time.

[Mashokwe] Dr. Tjaart van der Walt thanks for talking to us, and thanks for your time.

[Van der Walt] Thank you very much. It's a privilege, and let's do something to make Bophuthatswana an asset for the new South Africa.

ANC Welcomes Appointment

MB1303183694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733
GMT 13 Mar 94

[Report by S. Denny]

[Text] Johannesburg March 13 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has welcomed the appointment

of former Bophuthatswana Ambassador Professor Tjaart van der Walt as administrator of the strife-torn homeland.

Congratulating the Batswana for their "courageous struggle against the brutal Mangope regime," the ANC said in a statement on Sunday [13 March] the homeland's residents could now engage in free political activity and next month's election. "We urge all to exercise this hard won right in a peaceful and orderly manner," the statement said.

It condemned the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and other white rightwingers who had tried to keep President Lucas Mangope's government in power. "Their efforts were doomed from the start and turned out to be a pathetic and dismal failure. Many died because of their brutal and blundering thuggery—including some in their own ranks—and many more sustained serious injuries. We hope that rightwingers, who have in the past so easily threatened violence, will now finally realise that war is no solution," the statement said.

Now was the time for all democrats to take hands and ensure that every South African voted next month without fear of violence or intimidation.

Bophuthatswana Said Returning to Normal 14 Mar

MB1403112294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1108
GMT 14 Mar 94

[By Lew Elias]

[Text] Mmabatho March 14 SAPA—The predicted return to normality in beleaguered Bophuthatswana, a remote part of South Africa, got off to a slow start on Monday [14 March]. However, downtown Mafikeng looked more like a business area than it has done since Wednesday with people, taxis and cars thronging in the streets.

Station Street, the scene of most of the clashes between security forces and rioting civilians, resembled more than ever a country town on market day with the taxi rank full and people shopping. Most of the stores were open, including those cleaned out by looters, as mopping up operations after four days of violence seemed to have ended.

The road between Mafikeng and the capital Mmabatho had heavy traffic flow in both directions and parking lots outside government and parastatal buildings in Mmabatho were filled with cars. Most operations seemed to be returning to normal after the civil service strike.

Full-scale cleaning up operations started in earnest at the extensively looted Mega City shopping complex adjacent to the government buildings, although none of the businesses there had any stock to count or sell.

Flash point of the wave of unrest that rocked the fragmented homeland, the Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Corporation, also reopened on Monday. Corporation staff were back at work, clearing up broken glass and garbage spilt during a police routing of employees who occupied

the building and effectively shut down the radio and television service for more than a week.

Broadcasts will resume operations only on Tuesday. In spite of no broadcasts, the radio news room was a hive of activity.

Civil Servants Strike Continues

MB1403071694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0659 GMT 14 Mar 94

[By Sipke de Vries]

[Text] Mmabatho March 14 SAPA—The Bophuthatswana civil servants' stayaway entered its fourth day on Monday [14 March], discounting statements by interim administrator South African Ambassador Dr Tjaart van der Walt on Sunday that they would be back at work today. Only a few white Bophuthatswana government officials arrived for work at the government offices in Mmabatho and there was little economic activity in the downtown Mmabatho/Mafikeng central business districts.

Hardly any public transport was running during the usually busy early morning peak hour. Mini-taxis were standing idle at their ranks and most vehicles on the roads were driven by white motorists.

The Mega City shopping complex in central Mmabatho, which was looted on Thursday night, was still closed on Monday morning. Most shops and department stores in Mafikeng were also closed.

There was still a strong presence of South African troops deployed on street corners and protecting key points in Mmabatho and Mafikeng.

The South African Defence Force has declined to give details of the number of troops sent to Bophuthatswana to quell the disturbances. But it would appear that at least two crack army battalions equipped with a variety of highly mobile armoured personnel carriers are deployed in the Mmabatho/Mafikeng area.

Van der Walt Meets With Civil Servants

MB1403103094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1003
GMT 14 Mar 94

[By Sipke de Vries]

[Text] Bophuthatswana interim administrator Dr Tjaart van der Walt has committed the South African Government to bringing about salary parity between Bophuthatswana and South African civil servants "as soon as possible". Addressing about 3,000 civil servants in Mmabatho's civic theatre on Monday [14 March] morning, Dr van der Walt said: "The South African Government guarantees the salary and pension privileges of every civil servant, including those who were dismissed in the past."

He then promised parity of salaries with South African civil servants' pay grades "as soon as possible". "Your

salaries will be paid at the end of the month, but do your jobs," Dr van der Walt told his cheering audience.

Dr van der Walt said in spite of the sad events and atrocities of last week's unrest, "we'll get Bophuthatswana moving like never before". "We'll make Bophuthatswana the backbone of the north-west as part and parcel of the new South Africa."

Dr van der Walt said he had warned the South African Government last year about the "grassroots unrest" in Bophuthatswana. The "sad fact was that, humanely speaking, the loss of life and property in the homeland could have been prevented. But we are here to pick up the pieces".

The people of Bophuthatswana could now regard themselves as South African citizens and participate in the elections.

Dr van der Walt said he took full responsibility for calling in the South African Defence Force to stabilise the situation in the troubled homeland, and apologised for the right-wing insurgency into Bophuthatswana last week, saying the SA Government was not responsible for this.

He told the civil servants the security situation was under control and nobody needed to feel intimidated or threatened.

Dr van der Walt's remark that he had informed Bophuthatswana's former President Lucas Mangope on Saturday night that his presidency was no longer recognised, was applauded loudly by the audience.

He also promised the civil servants the government would "carefully consider" civil servants' concerns and "look sympathetically" at all reasonable demands.

Dr van der Walt said he had been in touch with Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] Chairman Mr Justice Johann Kriegler, who had told him the IEC was drawing up a plan of action for free and fair political activities in Bophuthatswana for the April elections. Contact with community leaders at the weekend would continue.

Calling on the civil servants to "return to normality as soon as possible", Dr van der Walt said outside experts would be brought in to help the Bophuthatswana civil service get back on its feet.

Parties Comment on Situation in Bophuthatswana

Molefe: ANC Had To Back Uprising

MB1203115394 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in
English 12 Mar 94 p 2

[Text] The Bophuthatswana government's unwillingness to create free political activity in the area had left the ANC [African National Congress] with no choice but to support the uprising in the homeland, Popo Molefe, ANC premier-elect for the North West, said yesterday.

He told WEEKEND STAR that resistance to the homeland government had developed "organically".

The ANC, he said, had attempted for some time to persuade the Bophuthatswana government "to be sensitive to the desires of the people by opening up the space for free political activity.

"We thought that by doing so we would help Chief Lucas Mangope and his government to bow out gracefully," Molefe said.

The homeland's rejection of offers made by the ANC had left the organisation with no option but to throw its weight behind the striking workers.

Molefe said a powder keg had been simmering for a long time in the area, and shootings and daily arrests had provided the spark.

The intervention of the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] in the crisis had resulted in the opening up of a climate for free political activity, he said.

"It is important that we call on the Bophuthatswana security forces to co-operate with the people and the TEC, and to refrain from shooting their own people. This, we believe, will create the conditions for their speedy integration into the new defence force, police force and civil service," Molefe said.

He further appealed to the public to refrain from the destruction of property. Businesses provided jobs, he said.

ANC Criticizes ISU Deployment

*MB1303182294 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1732 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[Text] Mmabatho March 13 SAPA—A delegation from the Mafikeng branch of the ANC [African National Congress] gathered at the gates of the South African Embassy on Sunday [13 March] evening, to protest against the deployment of the SA [South African] Police Internal Stability Unit [ISU] members in Bophuthatswana. According to the branch secretary, Ephraim Motoko, said: "ISU members are harassing residents, kicking in doors, and searching their houses for stolen goods," Mr Motoko told SAPA. The ISU seem to be intent on recovering items removed from the massive and now burnt out Mega City shopping complex in three days of frenzied looting.

The ANC is also complaining that the embassy staff, or the temporary administration is mainly white and want that issue addressed. "We are demanding the inclusion of blacks to neutralise the white staff," he said.

CP Leader Blames 'Unholy Alliance'

*MB1203143394 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1400 GMT 12 Mar 94*

[Report by F. Pienaar]

[Text] Pretoria March 12 SAPA—Events in Bophuthatswana had been orchestrated by an "unholy" ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party]/National Party [NP] alliance which should take responsibility for the loss of life in the strife, Conservative Party [CP] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said on

Saturday [12 March]. In a statement, Dr Hartzenberg expressed the CP's dismay at the past week's unrest in the homeland, whose embattled leader President Lucas Mangope was a partner with the CP in the election boycotting Freedom Alliance.

According to the CP leader, the ANC/SACP/NP alliance had orchestrated a "communist revolution" in Bophuthatswana through various ways. These included ferrying busloads of ANC activists to the area, carefully planning strikes, instigating student and youth vandalism, selective Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC armed wing] shooting actions and intimidation of the homeland's security forces as well as a "massive SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] and leftist media campaign of disinformation".

"The killing of four Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members was an indication of the ruthless manner in which the operation had been carried out", Dr Hartzenberg said. He reiterated that the CP would never contest the election. "To do so would make the CP guilty of complicity in the enslaving of the Afrikaner Boerevolk [Boere nation] by a communist government of national unity."

He further contended that the proclamation of 52 magisterial districts as unrest areas was a ruse. "(Law and Order) Minister Hernus Kriel's proclamation...is a selective enforcing of his powers because he deliberately did not include areas where unrest was happening. In not doing so he gave the ANC the opportunity to continue their revolution unhindered."

The CP leader concluded by calling on all "Boere Afrikaners" and those people who had become involved in the "struggle" to regroup and consolidate. "The four Afrikaners who offered their lives...should serve as an incentive to us to also pay the highest price in order to achieve our nation's freedom in our own fatherland. The struggle which our fathers started, will rage until we die or vanquish," Dr Hartzenberg said.

Buthelezi: Mangope Ousting Illegal

*MB1303193994 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1858 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[Statement issued by the office of the chief minister of kwaZulu, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, on 13 March on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The TEC [Transitional Executive Council] and the South African Government have illegally removed President Lucas Mangope from office in Bophuthatswana and this should send warning signals to all democrats as to the intentions of the ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party]/SA [South African] Government/NP [National Party] alliance. It appears that opposition to the fatally flawed 1993 constitution, as amended, will be smashed by whatever means, including orchestrated mob violence and anarchy under the guise of popular uprising.

President Mangope has been overthrown not by violent, looting, demonstrators under the control of the ANC/SACP but by the South African Government, in league with the ANC/SACP, in terms of powers which they have given themselves.

It is significant that at no stage during this week's turmoil did the ANC/SACP/SA Government deplore the criminal activities of those engaged in public murder and mayhem. This deliberate plan to oust an elected leader was plain for all to see and now, staggeringly, it is being applauded by some here and abroad as a triumph for democracy! The facts are that this action has placed South Africa on a slippery slope to chaos.

By removing President Mangope in this manner, democracy has already been dispensed with in South Africa and I fear for our future. The right to disagree with the ANC/SACP/SA Government/NP alliance is being ruthlessly snuffed out. The right to intellectually oppose and to resolve differences democratically, stifled by the manipulators of baying mob violence and the tactics of terror and intimidation. When will administrative decree become the order of the day throughout South Africa, as it is now in Bophuthatswana?

There appear to be indications that the same strategies are being devised for action in kwaZulu/Natal. All I can say is that kwaZulu/Natal is not Bophuthatswana. We are intent on seeking democratic ways and means of reaching constitutional agreements, in the best interests of our citizens and to the satisfaction of his majesty the king of the Zulu nation, based on consensus and compromise and a peaceful way forward.

Recent events in Bophuthatswana shame South Africa and reveal the clenched fist of the ANC/SACP/SA Government/NP alliance acting in tandem. For this they are now praised by their supporters here and abroad, but for how long? By their actions they have placed the people of our country in grave danger with their contempt of our laws and international standards of conflict resolution. I appeal to the international community to use all the resources at its disposal to warn the ANC/SACP/SA Government of the consequences of their action.

PAC Wants Mangope Prosecuted

MB1403074094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Mar 94

[Text] More reaction to the latest developments in Bophuthatswana, this time from a delegation of the Mafeking branch of the ANC [African National Congress]. Members have protested outside the South African embassy in Mmabatho against the deployment of the Internal Stability Unit [ISU]. The ANC branch claimed the ISU has been harassing residents in the search for looted goods.

And the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has called for the prosecution of former Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope and has called for ballistic tests on the weapons of right wingers who moved in to the homeland earlier last week.

Kriel Declares 52 Unrest Areas After Homeland Crisis

MB1203062094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] Fifty-two magisterial districts have been declared unrest areas as a result of the events in Bophuthatswana. The minister of law and order, Mr. Hernus Kriel, said this step had been taken to prevent the possible spread of violence from Bophuthatswana to South Africa. The areas include virtually all towns and cities in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area, as well as large parts of the western Transvaal, the northern Transvaal the [Orange] Free State, and northern Cape.

Unrest Restrictions Lifted

MB1303171394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1702 GMT 13 Mar 94

[By E. Oelofse]

[Text] Pretoria Mar 13 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has lifted unrest restrictions placed on 52 areas during the violence in Bophuthatswana. In a statement on Sunday [13 March], Mr Kriel said the lifting of restrictions would take place at midnight of 13/14 March. Mr Kriel added that the unrest restrictions had been declared "to contain and combat any possible overflow of unrest from the homeland during the crisis," and not "to inhibit in any manner... (the) expression of free and fair political activity."

Right-Wing Terms Unrest Declaration 'Selective'

MB1403151994 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans 0530 GMT 14 Mar 94

[Text] Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel's declaration of 52 magisterial districts as unrest areas—which was also lifted at midnight—has been a selective implementation of his powers, because he did not include districts where there has been current violence. By doing so he is indeed giving the ANC [African National Congress] an opportunity in these areas to continue its revolution unhindered.

Mandela on Government Confusion Over Declaration

MB1303152994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Report by E H Kemp]

[Text] Ermelo March 13 SAPA—Neither President F W de Klerk nor Independent Electoral Commission Chairman Johann Kriegler knew about the declaration of unrest areas in 52 magisterial districts, African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela said on Sunday [13 March]. Addressing about 15,000 people at a rally in Wesslerton outside Ermelo, he said he had telephoned Mr de Klerk and Mr Justice Kriegler on Saturday night after an ANC rally in Kimberley was prohibited in terms of the declaration. Mr Mandela said Mr de Klerk told him he had not known about the declaration and the subsequent

banning of the ANC rally. Mr Justice Kriegler, whose commission has to ensure that the April election was free and fair, had also not been consulted about the matter.

"The amount of confusion and lack of consultation among members of the government is frightening. One department does not know what another is doing. There are times when even Mr de Klerk does not know about matters of fundamental importance."

The ANC leader said the declaration of unrest areas seemed "calculated to undermine free and fair elections".

He said he had also discussed with Mr de Klerk the controversy surrounding Housing Minister Louis Shill's R90-billion [rand] housing scheme. He said it was wrong for a government minister to make announcements on important issues without prior consultation with other institutions and parties involved in the transition process. "These are the actions of a government which is panicking because they see the writing on the wall. They are abusing their position to do things which in terms of the sane policies, they should not be doing."

Mr Mandela received a thunderous welcome when he arrived at the Wesselson stadium at about 3PM. Drum majorettes and drummers led the procession as the ANC leader, on the back of an open bakkie [pickup truck], waved and gave clenched fists salutes. Mr Mandela, who was accompanied by the ANC's candidate premier for the Eastern Transvaal, Matthew Phosa, and Prince James Mahlangu of the Intando Yesizwe [Will of the Nation] party of kwaNdebele, also inspected a company of Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC armed wing] troops from the Chris Hani detachment.

Viljoen's Freedom Front Submits Candidate List

MB1203060694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] General Constand Viljoen's Freedom Front has submitted a list of candidates, including some Conservative Party [CP] members for the April election. The list was submitted only minutes before the deadline for the submission of election lists by the Conservative Party MP for Stilfontein, Mr. Peter Groenewald. Mr. Groenewald declined to say how many CP members were on the list. The Inkatha Freedom Party failed to submit a list of candidates before the election.

Viljoen Resigns AVF Post To Lead Freedom Front

MB1203095594 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0925 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Report by Erna van Wyk]

[Text] Pretoria March 12 SAPA—Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] General Constand Viljoen has resigned from his position as the chairman of the AVF's Directorate of Generals. Gen Viljoen announced the decision at a news conference in Pretoria on Saturday [12 March], adding that Friday's events in Bophuthatswana

had convinced him to take part in the election under the Freedom Front [FF], and to take on the National Party [NP] and the African National Congress [ANC] on a political level. He added he would remain as military adviser to Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg.

Gen Viljoen said he doubted if he would ever carry out another operation with the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB]. He said they had disobeyed orders not to enter Bophuthatswana on Friday and once inside refused to leave.

Turning to the candidates list of the Freedom Front, CP [Conservative Party] MP Pieter Mulder, who also attended the news conference, revealed the names of other CP MPs who might contest the election under the FF banner.

They are Dr. Mulder, his brother Corne Mulder (Randfontein), Mr Joseph Chiole (Pretoria West), Carl Werth (Natal CP leader) who two days ago resigned from the CP, Pieter Groenewald (Stilfontein) who submitted the list on Friday night, Mr Willem Botha (Uitenhage), and others.

Gen Viljoen, who is heading the FF candidate list, said a meeting would be held soon to choose a leader. His name appeared on top in order to beat the registration deadline. "I don't want to pull away the AVF's power base, I intend to create my own," he said. Dr. Mulder confirmed a committee had been established to maintain unity in their ranks. This was aimed at managing a split which the decision to participate in the elections could cause. There were differences in strategy over how to obtain a volkstaat [homeland] but there was no division over the concept itself, he said.

Explains Election Decision

MB1203105694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1031 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] Pretoria March 12 SAPA—Gen Viljoen expressed his deepest sympathy to the next-of-kin of the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members who were executed by a Bophuthatswana Defence Force soldier in Mmabatho's streets on Friday [11 March].

He condemned the African National Congress [ANC] for its "onslaught" in the homeland to topple President Lucas Mangope. He also accused the government of willfully watching the goings-on. "The ANC demonstrated what use they have of violence...If this is the pattern for the future it spells no good for South Africa." Both the government and the ANC could not be allowed to dominate South Africa, he said.

There was tension between him and the controlling bodies of the AVF [Afrikaner National Front]. He had also realised he was not acceptable to a "large proportion" of AVF supporters, the general said. Also, many of his supporters, had urged him to create an opportunity not to vote for the National Party [NP]. He had also experienced "great pressure" from the security forces that they did not want to vote for the NF.

Gen Viljoen said he had by Saturday morning not had contact with Dr Hartzenberg. There was a good relationship between him and Dr Hartzenberg and he would assist him in strategic planning as military adviser, said the general.

Requests Freedom Alliance Meeting

*MB1303100994 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0843 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[Text] Pretoria March 13 SAPA—Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] leader Gen Constand Viljoen on Sunday [13 March] questioned why Lucas Mangope was toppled by the South African Government and the African National Congress despite Mr Mangope's undertaking to recommend to his parliament that Bophuthatswana take part in the April elections.

"I am asking for a special urgent meeting of the Freedom Alliance as this action is materially affecting the security situation," said Gen Viljoen in a statement.

Gen Viljoen said an AVF force in Bophuthatswana was withdrawn after South African Defence Force [SADF] Chief Gen Georg Meiring gave an assurance that the SADF would not be instrumental in toppling Mr Mangope.

The toppling of Mr Mangope affected "hopes of an all-inclusive settlement, not even to mention participation in the elections," said Gen Viljoen.

"I am also calling on the international community to use their influence in solving this new crisis."

CP Leader Refuses Comment on Election Decision

*MB1203101494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0900 GMT 12 Mar 94*

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party [CP] and co-leader of the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front], Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, has declined to comment at this stage on the decision by General Constand Viljoen's Freedom Front to contest the election. Dr. Hartzenberg said that the possibility of participation had been raised by various organizations, and that the CP and Volksfront had discussed the matter. The Freedom Front submitted its list of candidates to the Independent Electoral Commission minutes before last night's midnight deadline.

Natal CP Body Pledges Support for Viljoen

*MB1303185994 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1837 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[Report by F. Pienaar]

[Text] Durban March 13 SAPA—The Executive Council of the Conservative Party [CP] in Natal on Sunday [13 March] pledged its support to Freedom Front [FF] leader Gen Constand Viljoen in order to contest the April election. The council's decision follows the resignation last week of CP Natal leader Carl Werth, who also pledged his support to Gen Viljoen's Party. In a statement the council

said it had decided at a meeting on Sunday to support the FF. The council is one of the CP's highest policy making bodies in Natal.

"Of the ten members of the Executive Council, only one had decided against contesting the election," the statement said. Seven of the members supporting Gen Viljoen are: CP Natal Deputy Chairman Duncan du Bois; Gunther Gathmann, Magriet Torlage, Braam Joubert, Gordon MacGregor, CP Natal Chief Information Officer Roger Whiteley and Neels Fourie.

Mr du Bois told SAPA on Sunday night that while the council members have not yet resigned officially from the CP, their membership would lapse. He said the CP has "undoubtedly but regrettably" been given a blow by the council's decision. The CP preoccupation with establishing a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] and nothing else had precipitated the defection as such a volkstaat had limited appeal in Natal, Mr du Bois said. "The fact that the CP of late has seen fit to follow the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front, AVF] direction of a volkstaat and nothing else did not give us a choice."

He was reluctant to state that the CP in Natal had become disillusioned with the party's national leadership, only saying the AVF "had distorted the policy of the CP as laid down in the party's constitution of 1991." He added: "We have not deviated from CP policy."

Mr du Bois said he was confident that most CP supporters in Natal would follow the council's lead and vote for the Freedom Front. "Generally, as far as Natalians are concerned, we wanted to vote for an anti-National Party, anti-African National Congress front. The Freedom Front affords them the vehicle to do just that." He admitted that "there may be a few disenchanted people going to stick with the Volksfront".

AWB States Disappointed Over Viljoen Decision

*MB1203124394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Mar 94*

[Text] The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] said in a statement this morning that it was disappointed by General Viljoen's decision to participate in the election. The statement, which was issued before the news of Gen. Viljoen's resignation, said that the AWB was forced to concede that those who had called Gen. Viljoen a political Judas—I suppose sent by the ANC [African National Congress] and the South African Communist Party alliance—had been correct.

Expresses Lack of Trust

*MB1203110894 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in
English 12 Mar 94 p 1*

[Report by Robert Brand]

[Text] Right-wing unity is under renewed pressure in the wake of the Bophuthatswana crisis, with the Afrikaner

Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] considering pulling out of the far-right umbrella organisation, the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF].

Bitter accusations were flung at AVF leader General Constand Viljoen for his role in the AWB's disastrous retreat from Mmabatho yesterday.

AWB spokesman Fred Rundle said he would be most unhappy to remain in alliance with Viljoen. "We don't trust him," he said.

"We are very disillusioned and disappointed with the role General Viljoen played in Bophuthatswana. He has no credibility left with our people," an angry Rundle said from the AWB's Ventersdorp office yesterday.

About 4,000 AWB members pulled out of Mmabatho yesterday after being requested by Viljoen to leave the territory. During the retreat three AWB members were shot dead, apparently in cold blood, by members of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force. A further five AWB members were wounded in skirmishes.

But Rundle denied that AWB members had been involved in clashes with members of the Bophuthatswana security forces and said the organisation had not been chased out of Mmabatho. "Our people left because we were asked to leave."

He said Mangope had personally asked AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche for assistance to stabilise the situation in Mmabatho. "President Mangope personally had discussions with our leader, and asked for his help."

The Bophuthatswana government has denied this, saying it had asked Viljoen for assistance on condition the AWB would not be involved.

Asked whether the AWB would remain a member of the AVF, Rundle said: "We will settle that at our next meeting. I am a member of the AVF's executive council and I, for one, would be most unhappy to remain a member if General Viljoen is there."

Viljoen was not available for comment late yesterday.

AWB Affirms Refusal To Participate in Elections

*MB1303155994 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1506 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria March 13 SAPA—The right-wing Pretoria Boerekommando is uncowed by the public execution of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] members in Mmabatho, saying they would not follow Freedom Front leader Gen Constand Viljoen into an election. Speaking at the Wonderboom Fort they occupied in Pretoria on Sunday [13 March], Commandant Willem Ratte, a former 32 Battalion Commander, said: "We can't agree with what Gen Viljoen says. We can't take part in our own funeral by taking part in the Azanian election."

Cmdt Ratte and a group of Boerecommando members in army browns occupied the fort while a small but steady stream of right-wing supporters trundled up the hill to express their moral support. The group was armed, and had barricaded the historic fort with razor wire and sandbags. The vierkleur [four-color; flag of the former Transvaal Republic] and South African flags were hoisted on the corners of the half-moon shaped fort, similar in design to the Schanskop Fort they previously occupied.

The security forces seemed to take no interest in the occupation this time, after over-reacting at Schanskop. Traffic police were on hand to regulate the traffic of curious arriving visitors.

Cmdt Ratte said he expected the city council, which owns the fort, to meet on Monday and to request the police to remove them by force. "The situation may become a little bit serious. We'll see what happens," he said, in an interview at the fort. He said Gen Viljoen intervened last time, ending the Schanskop siege, even though this was against the occupants' wishes.

Asked whether the rightwing may avenge the execution of the AWB men in central Mmabatho, Cmdt Ratte said this would be difficult because it would be difficult to identify the guilty party. "The real guilt lies with the South African Government. They created the conditions for that type of situation."

Cmdt Ratte objected to being labelled militant, saying Afrikaners were a small group threatened by a mass of Azanians. Afrikaners had to choose between slavery under African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela and South African Communist Party Chairman Joe Slovo, or to making a stand. "It is a question of self-preservation. We will be swamped if we don't make a stand," he said.

Asked about the dented image of the rightwing after the Mmabatho fiasco, Cmdt Ratte said the rightwingers had been caught unawares by the Bophuthatswana Security Forces suddenly switching their allegiance to the ANC after they had been promised job security under an ANC government.

The ANC and the South African Government, after staging a coup in Bophuthatswana, would now bring similar pressures to bear on kwaZulu, he added.

Terreblanche: Nation 'Heading for Chaos, Not an Election'

*MB1403160094 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1410 GMT 14 Mar 94*

[Text] Ventersdorp March 14 SAPA—Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche was on Monday unfazed by events in Bophuthatswana, saying the AWB would be built up to be even stronger levels than it was.

Addressing a news conference in Ventersdorp, he accused Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen of having betrayed the Afrikaner. By going to Parliament, Gen

Viljoen would now go on to the payroll of African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela.

Asked whether the AWB's hasty retreat from Mmabatho, during which it lost three men, did not dent the AWB's credibility, Mr Terreblanche replied: "I do not know how you can ask such a question. It is only because you don't have the facts and are not part of my people and my nation."

He said the AWB lost only three men in Mmabatho while eight were wounded, compared to 50 dead and 280 injuries on the part of the Bophuthatswana security forces, and this pointed to a brilliant victory for the AWB.

He was not sure whether there would be elections from April 26-28, because the country was headed for a revolution.

Mr Terreblanche wanted to know how Gen Viljoen could secure a volkstaat [homeland] for the Afrikaner if he became part of a communist election.

Speaking in the hot Ventersdorp town hall, and flanked by a row of AWB officers, he said Mr Mangope had been toppled because Gen Viljoen's forces could not handle the situation in Mmabatho after the AWB had been ordered out.

The SADF [South African Defense Force] then moved in and handed over the control of Bophuthatswana to the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

Mr Terreblanche said the Mmabatho events had been a communist plot, and he had been ordered out of the city because he would not have allowed the administration to fall to communists. He had been betrayed by communist elements in the Bophuthatswana and South African Government. "I fought the lot of them. They posed as loyal people to their own governments."

There were heated exchanges with journalists during question time. Some journalists at the conference still bore black eyes sustained during encounters with rightwingers in Mmabatho.

Mr Terreblanche denied that his forces shot dead any women in Mmabatho, saying such casualties should be ascribed to crossfire.

Bophuthatswana's former minister of state and Freedom Alliance Chairman Rowan Cronje had by now managed to give away two fatherlands, he said.

He added that the AWB would consider rendering assistance to kwaZulu if such help was requested.

South Africa was now close to confrontation and revolution, and the borders of the volkstaat would be drawn by the outcome of war. Mr Terreblanche said the Transvaal and [Orange] Free State, and northern Natal and Richards Bay would form part of the volkstaat, minus the homelands in these areas.

President F W de Klerk could not count on the loyalty of the defence force if he wanted to use it against the rightwingers and the nation, and he would be unable to

counter the African National Congress/SA Communist Party revolution. "We are heading for chaos, not an election. We are heading for a revolution, not peace and prosperity."

Asked again whether the AWB had not retreated from Bophuthatswana with its tail between its legs, Mr Terreblanche said: "Ag please, don't you want to ask a real question." He accused the journalist who posed the question of being part and parcel of the communist conspiracy.

Mr Terreblanche said dockets had been opened to investigate the public execution of two wounded AWB men in Mmabatho and the AWB would not rest until the guilty persons had been brought to court. A senior AWB officer said funeral arrangements for the three AWB dead had not yet been finalised.

Freedom Alliance Leaders Hold Meeting in Kimberly

*MB1403102994 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0929 GMT 14 Mar 94*

[Text] Kimberley March 14 SAPA—Freedom Alliance leaders met in Kimberley on Monday [14 March] for an unannounced meeting.

Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who is in Kimberley for a two-day visit, was joined at a luxury hotel by Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg, former Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope and Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen.

The purpose of the meeting was not immediately clear.

Viljoen Resigns From Alliance

*MB1403150094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 14 Mar 94*

[Text] A former leader of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front], General Constand Viljoen, has resigned from the Freedom Alliance. This was announced at a Freedom Alliance meeting in Kimberley today. Speaking after the meeting, IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the Alliance had agreed that General Viljoen should resign so that he could lead his Freedom Front in the election. General Viljoen said that he was prepared to join the Freedom Alliance as the leader of the Freedom Front. Meanwhile, the former Conservative Party leader in Natal, Mr. Carl Werth, has confirmed that eight of the region's 11 executive members have agreed to stand as candidates for the Freedom Front. He said that they had taken the decision at a recent meeting. Leaders of the Freedom Alliance meeting expressed strong disapproval of the deposing of Dr. Lucas Mangope as president of Bophuthatswana. Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi said Dr. Mangope had been betrayed and stabbed in the back. He said there was a need for the alliance to review its position following the weekend's events.

A Conservative Party spokesman said the events in Bophuthatswana had been planned by the ANC [African

National Congress] through the Transitional Executive Council, to deprive the state of its independence.

Buthelezi: Elections Cannot Be Held Amid Violence

MB1403083294 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0801 GMT 14 Mar 94

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Kimberley March 14 SAPA—The presence of Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] monitors at polling booths would not make any difference in areas affected by violence, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Monday [17 March]. "I hope they are not overestimating themselves," he told a Kimberley breakfast meeting attended by about 20 businessmen.

Mr Buthelezi said free and fair elections could not be held amid the kind of violence experienced in Natal. Violence could increase as the election date got closer.

He reiterated the failure of the interim constitution to provide federalism or regional autonomy for South Africa, saying the prognosis for a genuinely democratic government emerging under this constitution "is not good at all". "The 1993 constitution is there to ensure the African National Congress' battle for a central dictatorship will be easily won."

Although excluded from the April election, Mr Buthelezi said he still hoped "sanity could prevail" and a solution could be found so all parties could join the fold. While it was traumatic for white Inkatha members not to vote, this was not the case for black members "who have never voted anyway", he said.

De Klerk Denies Strategy To Destabilize KwaZulu

MB1403101394 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0941 GMT 14 Mar 94

[By Micel Schnehage]

[Text] Pretoria Mar 14 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk on Monday [14 March] denied there was a strategy under way to destabilise kwaZulu, its Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the position of the Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini. The chief minister, who is also the leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, on Sunday said: "What they did to Bophuthatswana they want to do to kwaZulu." His warning followed the uprising in the Bophuthatswana homeland which subsequently led to the overthrow of its leader Lucas Mangope.

Addressing academics on a one-day election tour of Pretoria and the East Rand, both as statesman and National Party leader Mr de Klerk said: "There is no basis whatsoever for such an accusation."

"In terms of the interim constitution and the Electoral Act, the kwaZulu government can govern until the election comes." He warned, however, that the IFP decision not to participate in the election "creates a dangerous situation".

He appealed to both Mr Buthelezi and the African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela to control their followers in the run-up to the election.

Regarding the handling of the Bophuthatswana crisis, Mr de Klerk said the ANC had created the impression "via the TEC [Transitional Executive Council]" that the ANC was in control of the situation. Mr de Klerk said the South African Government was in control of the crisis from the first signs of possible trouble in the homeland. He slammed the propagandistic inferences that the government "was sitting on its hands" throughout the crisis.

The next destination on the De Klerk roadshow included a short stopover in the predominantly Indian area of Laudium, west of Pretoria. About 1,200 NP [National Party] supporters welcomed Mr de Klerk in a parking lot behind the Laudium shopping centre.

Mr de Klerk again highlighted the NP's economic policy which he said was in line with policies which had created wealth in countries like America, France, Germany and Japan. Mr de Klerk criticised the ANC's economic policy which he said was based on policies which had led to poverty in countries like Mozambique, Poland and Russia.

A small group of ANC supporters waving ANC banners and posters also turned up to hear Mr de Klerk speak amidst some heckling and toying. Mr de Klerk thanked the ANC supporters for allowing him to speak to his supporters.

Mr de Klerk's next stop will be Sandton, north of Johannesburg, where he will address members of the business sector.

Zulu Paper: No Legal Case to Postpone Elections

MB1103162794 Durban ILANGA in Zulu
10-12 Mar 94 p 7

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "There is nothing sacrosanct about 27 April"—article published in English]

[Text] Isn't it amazing how the Government and the ANC [African National Congress] are so adamant on April 27 as the ONLY possible date for the first ever democratic elections for South Africa?

Most South Africans are surely puzzled as to why this should be the case.

We certainly are, given that the matter is by no means as cut and dried as it is made out to be. In the first instance, we should cast our minds back to how it was that this date was agreed to in the first place.

What happened was that all the parties at the World Trade Centre, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] included, agreed to a resolution which stated that the election date should be set ONCE there had been sufficient progress in negotiations.

However, the ink was barely dry on this when Messrs Ramaphosa and Meyer started agitating to have the date

set—DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE AGREED-TO PRECONDITIONS HAD NOT BEEN SATISFIED.

In other words, there had not been sufficient progress in negotiations. Indeed, the joint stonewalling by the Government and ANC—in refusing to even consider the IFP's proposals on the form of state, on the negotiations process and on violence—resulted in an impasse which was "resolved" by way of the mechanism of "sufficient consensus."

The date was set, and on 2 July the IFP walked out of Kempton Park in protest.

In other words, 27 April was not a democratically determined (ie, all-inclusive) election date. Not only were the preconditions agreed to beforehand totally ignored, but those parties which objected to this procedural abuse were simply overruled.

To these parties, 27 April never therefore assumed the false status to which it was subsequently elevated. 27 April was merely another symptom of the characteristic World Trade Centre craziness which urged that dates be set **BEFORE** substantive agreements were properly reached, instead of **AFTERWARDS**.

The fact is that those parties which created the 27 April problem and who now believe the date cannot be changed, are living in cloud-cuckoo land.

Reality #1 is that the prime objective before all parties should be to create an all-inclusive constitutional settlement without which the elections and subsequent "democracy" may well be severely threatened.

Surely it is self-evident that the prime issue is reaching an agreement, and that the implementation of this must come next? To put the cart before the horse is both stupid and dangerous.

Reality #2 is that certain parties have already been conducting their election campaign for many months. They have had road shows, have conducted massive advertising campaigns, and have done all that parties do by way of presenting themselves to the electorate in order to win votes.

Other parties, however, have not even started yet. This may suit the Government and ANC which now have a huge head start, but since everyone agreed early on in the negotiations process to a levelling of the playing field in order to allow parties to participate in fair and free elections, it stands to reason that this agreement be adhered to.

The big question, of course, is whether this is possible. Not in terms of political will, but constitutionally.

Reality #3 is the simple fact that there is absolutely no valid reason why the date cannot be changed. The term of office of the present government expires in September this year, at which stage an election must be called.

In other words, there is no legal or constitutional impediment to elections being held in May, June, July, August or September. It changes absolutely nothing other than the date itself.

We all know the ANC and Government are reluctant to change the date, but equally, we all know it can be changed should there be a need to do so. The question is—are the Government and ANC more concerned with behaving as they have done to date, in forcing through their deal regardless of the consequences, or are they prepared to be reasonable?

Nothing stops the date being changed other than obstinacy, a stubborn refusal to be fair and a desperate attempt to gain power at all costs. It is surely time for a rethink—if they're the democrats they profess to be, there should be no problem in being reasonable.

After all, we've waited more than three hundred years for this momentous occasion—does a month or two really make that much of a difference?

RSA, Transkei Cannot Agree on Election Security

*MB1103152094 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1435 GMT 11 Mar 94*

[Report by CC de Villiers]

[Text] Cape Town March 11 SAPA—National Party [NP] election canvassers in the Transkei would have to travel in Casspirs if the South African and Transkei authorities could not agree on election security, Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said on Friday. Speaking after a rally at the University of the Western Cape, he said Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel had apparently snubbed a Transkei Military Council offer for a joint public relations exercise to persuade Transkeians to allow NP canvassing in the territory.

In a telephone conversation, Mr Kriel had wanted guarantees for the safety of NP offices and party workers in Transkei, Gen Holomisa said. However, Transkeians were under the impression that the South Africans were "hell-bent on our killing our people". For this fear to be dispelled, the two countries had to meet and work out a security plan, but Mr Kriel seemed to have neglected taking up his advice, Gen Holomisa said.

"I cannot see how I can let him deploy his people (in Transkei) because of the security risk." Without a security agreement on political activities "the NP will have to take Casspirs; we do not have armoured vehicles".

If agreement had not been reached within a week, the matter of NP canvassing in Transkei could be referred to the Independent Electoral Commission.

DP Campaigning in Eastern Cape

*MB1403162494 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1417 GMT 14 Mar 94*

[Report by D van Zyl]

[Text] George March 14 SAPA—The rights of the individual and a free market economy were the Democratic Party's [DP] two major election platforms. DP leader Dr Zach de Beer told an informal gathering during an election roadshow in George on Monday morning.

The DP carcade—including DP Western Cape premier-ship candidate Hennie Bester, former Labour Party Minister Chris April and former George Women's Army College head Hilda Burnett—stopped at a house in the coloured residential area of Parkdene where about 40 people sat waiting under a tree.

Dr de Beer told them now that apartheid was "a thing of the past, we must work at creating a better life for all".

The DP wanted to help South Africans improve their living standards through a free market economy.

After his short speech, the gathering, led by former Dominie Mr April, sang: "Up the mountain, down the valley, Jerusalem is my home."

As the carcade moved through George's business district and residential areas with a loudspeaker blaring "Vote for the DP, the party of peace", locals smiled and flashed two fingered peace signs. Some looked on merely bewildered and bemused.

At the Simbaba feeding scheme—funded by World Vision—about 80 wide-eyed toddlers sang hymns and vied to shake the visitors' hands.

United Nations observers, journalists and traffic police are accompanying the DP tour, which proceeds from George to Hoekwil, Kleinkrans, Sedgefield, Knysna, Plettenberg Bay and—on Tuesday—Mossel Bay.

In an interview with SAPA at the start of the tour on Monday morning, Dr de Beer sharply criticised President F W de Klerk for failing to secure Bophuthatswana's reincorporation into South Africa through negotiation after he (Dr de Beer) had raised the issue in Parliament early last year.

Barred From College by ANC

*MB1403171094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 14 Mar 94*

[Text] Election campaigners of the Democratic Party [DP] youth in the Western Cape got their second rebuff this afternoon when they were forced to leave the Good Hope College of Education campus in Khayelitsha. A vociferous group of ANC [African National Congress] supporters blocked their entry to the college building. The DP leader in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, Mr. Tony Leon, held an impromptu meeting with the students representative council and the college administration. The DP then decided to withdraw from the campus. Mr. Leon said their being barred from both the Good Hope College and the Peninsula Technikon in Belville earlier today made a mockery of the Electoral Act.

NP, ANC Criticize IFP Failure To Submit List

*MB1203182294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 12 Mar 94*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and the National Party [NP] have criticized the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] for allowing its registration for the April election to expire. The NP said in a statement that the IFP was isolating itself, even from its former partners in the Freedom Alliance.

ANC leader Nelson Mandela said no party had the right to hijack the election and the election would go ahead as planned. Referring to a separate Zulu kingdom, he said the ANC would never allow it.

IFP: Deadline 'Immaterial' To Joining Election

*MB1403154894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1445 GMT 14 Mar 94*

[Report by Greg Arde']

[Text] Durban March 14 SAPA—A senior member of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Ben Ngubane, on Monday said his party could still participate in the April elections, despite having missed last week's deadline for submission of election candidate lists. IFP Central Committee Executive member, Dr Ngubane, said in a statement: "As far as we are concerned, last Friday's deadline is immaterial as to whether or not we decide to participate in the elections".

He said Inkatha had not missed the election boat, and would still decide whether or not to join the April poll. This decision was subject to negotiations on the modalities of international mediation in South Africa's constitutional impasse.

Dr Ngubane also dismissed as "a lie" any suggestion that he was considering leaving the IFP and changing parties in order to fight the election. He said such a suggestion was aimed at sowing division in the IFP. "It is a lie that I have considered changing parties because last week's lapsed registration of candidates deadline has ostensibly resulted in the IFP being automatically disbarred from participating in elections. This is patent nonsense. Not only would I not consider leaving the IFP irrespective of our participation or otherwise, but as far as we are concerned last Friday's deadline is immaterial as to whether or not we decide to participate in the elections," Dr Ngubane said.

Last week the IFP said it would not submit an election candidates list until there was international mediation on outstanding constitutional differences.

Mediation would have to achieve amendments to the interim constitution, secure the position of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and rationalise the electoral process and timetables to ensure a free and fair election in which all parties could participate on an equal footing.

The IFP indicated the deadline for the registration of parties and the submission of candidate lists could be changed by proclamation by State President F W de Klerk. The body governing elections, the Independent Electoral

Commission, said at the weekend that the time was up for parties to join the poll because the ballot papers were already being printed.

Some IFP Leaders Reportedly Ready To Switch to NP

*MB1303182494 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1805 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[By E Oelofse]

[Text] Durban Mar 13 SAPA—Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte has hinted that senior Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] members are to join the National Party [NP] soon, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. Addressing members of the Italian community on Sunday [13 March], in Durban, Mr Schutte said the National Party would accommodate some of the IFP leaders in the candidate list for the national assembly. He said several IFP leaders have indicated willingness to join the National Party, but declined to say who had made approaches to join the NP.

Meanwhile, it appears the NP is not the only party which has been approached by top level IFP members. Democratic Party candidate for the national list, Kobus Jordaan, said his party has also been approached.

Mbeki Says ANC To Continue Talks With IFP

*MB1303070094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0600 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says it will continue talks with the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] even though it has decided against participation in next month's election. The ANC national chairman, Thabo Mbeki, said at Dundee in northern Natal that the ANC would ensure that constitutional agreements with the IFP on international mediation were implemented after the election. The meeting in Pietermaritzburg that was to have been addressed by Mr. Mbeki was disrupted by a bomb threat. Police sniffer dogs were used to search the premises, but nothing was found.

ANC Assures Indian Voters of Security

*MB1203102194 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2213 GMT 11 Mar 94*

[Report by G van Oudtshoorn]

[Text] Durban March 11 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has assured the Indian community that they should not fear if a black majority government comes into power next month, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Friday.

Addressing an ANC people's forum, ANC National Executive Committee member Billy Nair said the ANC was committed to a government of national unity. Mr Nair urged Indians to work side by side with black people to ensure there was no racial hatred among them and to ensure everyone was treated equally. He also assured the

Indian community that their homes and property would be safe and not forfeited to any group.

Gunmen Enter Ba'hai Church, Kill 3 Members

U.S. National Among Dead

*MB1303211294 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2058 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[By Ernest Oelofse]

[Text] East London Mar 13 SAPA—Gunmen burst into a church service in Mdantsane, Ciskei, on Sunday [13 March] and after separating the worshippers according to race, shot dead in cold blood the three they perceived to be white. Speaking in East London on Sunday night Ba'hai leaders expressed shock and dismay at the senseless killing of three members of their spiritual community.

The dead men are: Dr Shamam Bakhshandegi, 29, a dentist who worked at Mdantsane hospital; Mr Riaz Razavi, 44, the director of finance at the University of Fort Hare; and Mr Hooshmand "Alex" Anvari, a visiting American national.

A Ba'hai leader in the Eastern Cape, Mr Cyrus Mahmoudi, said the four gunmen had entered the church at about 2PM. "I don't know weapons very well," a shaken Mr Mahmoudi told SAPA, "but, according to some members of the congregation, at least one of the men had an AK-47, the others had pistols. There was no discussion at all. These men said they wanted the white people to stand one side."

The three the victims, who were picked out because they had a lighter skin colour than everyone else present, were then told to empty their pockets. After they had complied with the gunmen's request "they were brutally shot down in cold blood in the presence of many women and small children".

Mr Mahmoudi said that at no time had the gunmen given any reasons for their actions. "This was a blatantly racist attack against us, a church which has always preached that we are all one kind."

The killers then grabbed a set of car keys belonging to one of the men they had shot dead and made their getaway in the stolen car.

Another Ba'hai elder, Cecil Cook, of Stutterheim, said the "attack was on a religion which believes in the unity of mankind. Nothing could be more racist."

The Ciskei Government released a statement on Sunday night deploring the "despicable and cowardly action". The statement added that "every effort" would be made to apprehend the killers.

"The stage has now been reached when it is only fair to announce that no mercy will be shown to the sub-humans who perpetrate such crimes."

Kriel, ANC Condemn Killings

MB1403065894 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Mar 94

[Excerpts] Three members of the Baha'i faith have been shot dead by gunmen during a service near East London. The killing seems to be racially motivated. [passage omitted]

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel expressed shock at the killings. Mr. Kriel said in a statement that the attack emphasized the need for a national summit on the violence in the country. An ANC [African National Congress] spokesman Ncebisi Bata slammed the killings, saying that they were the work of criminal elements.

Caller Claims Azanla Responsible

MB1403055594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0540 GMT 14 Mar 94

[Text] Johannesburg March 14 SAPA—A caller claiming to represent the Azanian Liberation Army [Azanla] on Monday claimed responsibility for Sunday's Baha'i church killing. A man calling himself "Mabuto" telephoned SAPA at 7.15am and said Azanla was behind "the attack".

When asked if he meant the attack at Mdantsane's Baha'i centre, near East London, he said: "That's right". He said he was telephoning from the Eastern Cape but when pressed for further information, the caller said he was "in a rush".

Three men were killed in an apparently racially motivated attack by gunmen who burst into the centre, lined them up against a wall and then shot them dead in cold blood.

SAPA could not independently verify the authenticity of the call.

IFP Hostel Dwellers Block ANC Rally in Umlazi

MB1303111894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1007 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] Durban March 13 SAPA—Hundreds of hostel dwellers, believed to be Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters, have occupied the King Goodwill Zwelithini Stadium in Umlazi where an African National Congress [ANC] rally was to be held on Sunday morning, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. The meeting was to be addressed by the ANC's Natal premier candidate Jacob Zuma and other ANC officials.

Police tried to negotiate with hostel representatives but were told the men would not leave. ANC officials were demanding that police disarm and remove the armed men who were blocking the entrance to the stadium.

Reporters on the scene said the situation was extremely volatile and was being watched by ANC officials from a nearby building which was surrounded by police vehicles. Police reinforcements were called in while a light aircraft circled overhead to monitor the crowd. Sporadic shooting was heard in the vicinity of the stadium on Saturday night but there were no reports of casualties.

IFP Supporter Killed

MB1303131494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] An IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] supporter has been killed at Umlazi, and thousands of ANC [African National Congress] supporters have begun marching on the nearby King Zwelithini Stadium. Witnesses say a man in a bakkie [pickup] began firing on groups of ANC supporters. A short while later he was stabbed to death and his vehicle was set alight.

The incident began when hundreds of IFP supporters occupied the stadium this morning ahead of a planned ANC rally there. The ANC contingent, who were turned away earlier by police using tear smoke, has regrouped and is heading for the stadium. The ANC says it is to lay charges against IFP members for contravention of the Electoral Act, and said that IFP supporters had flouted the terms of last month's agreement between Mr. Mandela and Dr. Buthelezi which guaranteed free political activity.

ANC Changes Venue of Rally

MB1303151094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1439 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Report by A Thomson]

[Text] Durban March 13 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Sunday [13 March] moved the venue of an election rally at Umlazi after Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters occupied the stadium where it was to have been held, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported. However, many of the ANC supporters who turned up at King Zwelithini Stadium in the township north of Durban remained behind to watch police and peace monitors trying to persuade IFP supporters to leave the stadium. Those remaining were still demanding the stadium be vacated. Police were negotiating with them also.

Earlier, an IFP supporter was stabbed to death and his vehicle set alight after he allegedly shot at ANC supporters outside the stadium.

Transkei military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa, top ANC official Mr Thabo Mbeki and five other ANC officials were kept waiting while new arrangements for the rally were made. ANC supporters were earlier teargassed by police, according to a radio report.

Five Killed in Violence

MB1403060594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2132 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] Johannesburg March 13 SAPA—The kwaZulu Police have now put the official death toll arising from the violence at Umlazi to five people, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. A spokesman said the victims had been killed in various sections of the township.

The situation is tense but calm after security forces prevented a bloodbath between ANC [African National Congress] supporters and hostel dwellers. The trouble began when hostel dwellers occupied the King Zwelithini Stadium preventing an ANC election rally scheduled to take place there.

ANC Files Complaint With IEC

*MB1303181494 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1715 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[By Clive Govender]

[Text] Durban March 13 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Sunday [13 March] lodged an official complaint with the Independent Electoral Commission, after Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters occupied the venue of an ANC election rally in Umlazi, Durban. ANC regional monitoring co-ordinator Roy Ainslie, charged that Section 61 of the Electoral Act had been contravened. The section prohibits interference with free political activity. "We are extremely concerned that this could be a foretaste of what we can expect on election day unless something is done about the nature of policing."

He charged police were unable to contain the situation. Police could not be immediately reached for comment.

A tense standoff ensued earlier as thousands of ANC supporters thronged the street leading to the King Zwelithini Stadium, while about 500 metres away, several hundred IFP supporters mobilised in the stadium. Police fortified the road with armoured vehicles, and stood rifle at the ready, to prevent any potential clashes.

Later police teargassed ANC supporters who were preparing to leave shortly after an address by ANC National Chairman Thabo Mbeki, Southern Natal Chairman Jeff Radebe and Transkei ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa. Supporters scattered for cover, and a volley of gunfire pierced the smoke-filled air. No one was reported injured.

Within minutes the street where ANC supporters had cheered on their leaders, was empty, bar the piles of shoes left behind by retreating men, women and children. Monitors on the scene charged that police had lobbed teargas canisters first, forcing fleeing supporters to fire. Minutes later, the stadium's occupants left in the opposite direction.

In a telephonic interview later, IFP spokesman Ed Tillet condoned the occupation of the stadium. He said the occupation was a response to continued attacks on its members in Umlazi and surrounding townships. "What's happened doesn't surprise me. Under normal circumstances we would never condone this. The extraordinary circumstances prevailing in the area have culminated in this action. We believe the ANC has got their just rewards. This is a taste of their own medicine." He added the occupation was sanctioned by the SA [South African] Hostel Dwellers Association and not the IFP. The association is non-aligned but IFP-sympathetic.

Transitional Executive Council [TEC] member Pravin Gordhan charged that police failure to remove IFP supporters from the stadium showed its partiality to them. "There is also an unwillingness by police to ensure the electoral act can be put into place throughout the country," Mr Gordhan told SAPA.

Meanwhile in his address to the mass of supporters, Mr Mbeki said: "The ANC are not cowards. If we were we would have entered the stadium, but because of our nature we prefer not to use violence." On a political note, Mr Mbeki charged IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was afraid to contest elections due to a fractional support base. He said if Mr Buthelezi's claim to have millions of IFP supporters were true, he should participate in the April poll.

Gen Holomisa, speaking in his capacity as chairman of the Military Council of Transkei, urged all homeland defence forces, and private armies to be placed under the control of the TEC. This would ensure that troop deployment would no longer be undertaken by the National Party Government, he said.

Radio Pretoria Chairman Views Resistance Campaign

*MB1403152094 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans
0740 GMT 12 Mar 94*

[Interview with Radio Pretoria Chairman Rev. Mossie van den Berg by Radio Pretoria announcer—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Van der Berg] Let us make an appeal and direct a plea to all our people. Let us—man, woman and child across the breadth and length of our country—throw in our weight behind the resistance strategy which the National Front is in the process of getting off the ground, and which we hope—and I want to try and announce this at this stage—on Friday 25 March will reach a climax by what we have decided to call, and which we will advertise during the coming week, 'Capital Day in Pretoria.' During the coming week the National Front will start distributing information throughout the entire country.

This will begin on 22 March—from the furthest corners, and it will gradually move toward Pretoria, and on 25th of this month we hope to—for the first time—stage a real demonstration in Pretoria not only for our people's enemies to see, but they must also feel it in their bodies that they cannot provide security and safety for anybody in this country without having satisfied the Boers regarding their own future.

My plea to all our listeners is: Let us stop flinging accusations: let us—with more resolve than ever before—tackle and perform the task at hand shoulder to shoulder. As far as we are concerned, it is a forgone conclusion: There is no way that we will get involved in the election on 27 April. Our task is to see to the resistance campaign and to muster the force of the Boer people. Thank you very much.

[Announcer] Reverend, I just want to ask you. You have just mentioned Capital Day on the 25th. What is going to happen on that day, or is it premature to talk about that now already?

[Van der Berg] We are going to get every man, woman, and child from throughout the country, and particularly from around Pretoria, to come to Pretoria and show the world that if there is one piece of soil on which the Boer nation can make an undisputed claim, then it is Pretoria. And from that point the freedom struggle must continue forward.

[Announcer] Where is this meeting going to take place?

[Van der Berg] We hope Pretoria will be too small [announcer laughs]. But the nucleus of the meeting will be at Church Square.

[Announcer] Rev. Mossie, thank you very much. We will get more detail in the course of next week to give our people.

South African Press Review for 12-13 Mar

MB1303131294

[Editorial Report]

WEEKEND STAR

Right-Wing Intervention in Bophuthatswana—"Not one of the images coming out of Bophuthatswana in this week of mayhem has been pretty," begins the Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English in its 12-13 March edition in a page-10 editorial. "One element of the drama which stands out as particularly odious, alongside the looting and anarchy, is the involvement of the armed right wing....which took it upon itself to descend, bristling with weaponry, on Mmabatho and Mafikeng when the Bophuthatswana crisis was at its height." "Men with rights and duties no greater than ordinary civilians acted as an arrogant and dangerous vigilante gang—a pack of Boere Bronsons," who have "delusions of military grandeur quite out of kilter with the realities of South Africa's power balances. There is no moral basis for their perception of themselves as gun-toting guardians of a higher cause."

SUNDAY TIMES

Bophuthatswana Crisis, Election—"South Africa has emerged from a nerve-stretching week somewhat shaken, but in better shape to conduct elections," claims the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 13 March in a page-28 editorial. "The way has been cleared, apart from some mopping up, for the elections to be extended into Mr Mangope's erstwhile fiefdom." The South African Defense Force restored Mangope to power once before and will not do it again. The SUNDAY TIMES is thankful that "fortunately, the registration of political parties has closed, and that ends the negotiation phase of the transition. There is no longer any need to woo intransigent, tinpot dictators." "As for the much-touted right-wing threat, it has been halved by the sorry performance of the white irregular forces, and halved again by the resignation of Gen Viljoen from the Volksfront [National Front]."

SUNDAY NATION

'Lesson' From Bophuthatswana—Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on 13 March in a page-6 editorial states that "first, shall we pass our condolences to ALL families and the business community who lost their beloved ones and property, during the Bophuthatswana debacle. But we would be failing in our duties if we did not indicate who is to blame for this saga. It is the Bophuthatswana Christian Democratic Party (CDP) leader Lucas Mangope, Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's [Resistance Movement] (AWB) Eugene Terreblanche, Afrikaner Volksfront's [National Front] (AVF) General Constand Viljoen and Inkatha Freedom Party's (IFP) Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi."

RAPPORT

Death of AWB Members in Bophuthatswana—Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 13 March in a page-20 editorial condemns the Afrikaner Resistance Movement's senseless action in Mmabatho, Bophuthatswana, in which three of its members were killed recently. The editorial says the AWB action did not only do that organization harm, but also those whose case it pretends to be serving. "The corpses in the street were not yet cold when President Lucas Mangope announced that he had all along been planning to participate in the elections. The AWB men had been sent to help in upholding his government." "Have the three in Mmabatho died in vain? Perhaps not, provided their death has brought far right factions and their supporters to their senses." However, "the accusing finger for the Bophuthatswana debacle also points at the ANC [African National Congress], its leaders, and its unchecked supporters." In Cape Town, General Bantu Holomisa enthusiastically announced that Bophuthatswana has been given a stiff dose of "vitamin ANC," with kwaZulu's turn next. "Concerned South Africans now have reason to believe that dishing out 'vitamins' is part and parcel of the ANC's election strategy for the rest of the country." "In such a climate, if calmness is not restored soon, another din—a catastrophe perhaps—is waiting in every street at any place." If the AWB is guilty of "hotheaded stupidity," the ANC's "plundering hordes" are just as guilty. "May all political parties read the writing of the warning finger of Mmabatho and take heed."

South African Press Review for 14 Mar

MB1403133094

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Election Progress After Bophuthatswana Unrest—Referring to the unrest in Bophuthatswana, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 March in a page-10 editorial says: "The main winner, now visible through the smoke and blood of battered Mmabatho, is South Africa's transition." "Two great obstacles have been removed from the path to democracy. First, citizens of the territory will be able to vote in the election, as is their right." Second, the

"white rightwing now has an electoral vehicle," in the form of the Freedom Front, and "the continuing coherence of the Freedom Alliance is in question." The "authority of the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] was enhanced, and the SADF [South African Defense Force] was shown to be willing to obey constitutional authority. The country stared once more at the spectre of civil war, and shrank back. It was an awful way to achieve progress, but that is the outcome."

BUSINESS DAY

TEC Responsible for Ensuring Free Political Activity in kwaZulu—"The blame for what happened in Bop [Bophuthatswana] lies squarely at the door of ousted President Lucas Mangope; the ANC [African National Congress] exploited his autocratic obstinacy and South Africa's lack of resolve, and is now claiming a splendid political victory," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 March in a page-18 editorial. "The confrontation over democracy in Bophuthatswana should have happened long ago. A political ultimatum, backed by the threat of financial sanctions and military intervention, would have saved the lives and property lost in the past few days. Instead the TEC and the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC], charged with ensuring free political activity, shied away from conflict." As for the people in kwaZulu, they "have the same right to vote as people in Bophuthatswana. If they are denied it, there will be the same confrontation and for the same reasons. Whether or not Inkatha participates in the election, the TEC and the IEC need to make it clear now that they will act, forcibly if needs be, to ensure free political activity."

SOWETAN

Government, TEC Action Needed Against Election Spoilers—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 14 March in a page-10 editorial says Bophuthatswana's Lucas Mangope "contributed largely to his own downfall" by announcing, "in the face of a paralysing strike by the homeland's civil servants, that there would be no elections in Bophuthatswana and, by implication, no re-incorporation into South Africa." "The key lesson of Bophuthatswana is that nobody should be allowed to mess with the lives of ordinary people and hold to ransom the democratic process. The Government and the TEC will have to act with much greater speed and ruthlessness against others who, for instance, are going to attempt to sabotage the April elections. If they don't act, they can be sure the people will."

SUNDAY NATION

Don't Postpone Elections—Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on 13 March in a page-6 editorial notes that the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and General Constand Viljoen's Freedom Front "are now asking for the postponement of the election date." "Clearly, since the ANC has agreed that there should be mediation, we can only assume that it also understands that, should such mediation not deliver by April 27, there will be no election on that date. On the other hand, should mediation bear fruit in a month the ANC must understand that it will not be able to convince the IFP to take part in the polls, because Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will—as he has already done—argue that he has not had enough time to campaign." Therefore, "whether we grant a volkstaat [homeland], give Natal to Chief Buthelezi, follow the transitional constitution or stay as we are—conflict is inevitable, because neither of the above will ever satisfy spoilers."

Angola

UN Mediator Beye Tries To End 'Game of Words'

To Leave for Huambo, Luanda

MB1103203294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Report from correspondent Joao Ligio in Lusaka]

[Text] The negotiators in Lusaka are subdued by the stands adopted by both the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in discussions on national reconciliation. For over a week now, the mediator and the troika of observers have been trying to find a common stand between government proposals and UNITA's replies. Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye only now understands that he is going nowhere. To end the game of words, he therefore decided to fly today to Huambo and then to Luanda to listen to the voices of ultimatum. He was at the airport, but did not travel because the aircraft had a breakdown. He will therefore leave for Huambo tomorrow.

Meets Savimbi in Huambo

MB1203204494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Excerpts] In the city of Huambo today, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], received Dr. Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola. This is the second visit to Huambo by the UN representative in Angola. He arrived in Huambo at 0850 coming from Lusaka. He was accompanied by three members of the UNITA delegation in Lusaka—Eugenio Ngolo Manuvakola, delegation chief and UNITA secretary general; Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim; and Ambassador Isaias Samakuva. [passage omitted]

The meeting between Dr. Beye and Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi began at 1035 and lasted more than four hours. It was attended by members of the presidential office and the party political commission, including Army General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben, chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]. No details have been revealed about the talks held today between the United Nations and UNITA. Sources close to the meeting told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel that Beye and Dr. Savimbi held a multifaceted and in-depth debate on issues connected with the peace talks in Lusaka.

Alioune Blondin Beye lunched with President Savimbi and left for Luanda this afternoon. The sources also said the talks were characterized by an atmosphere of cordiality. It is hoped Dr. Beye took UNITA proposals to Luanda.

Meets dos Santos in Luanda

MB1203204794 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, has arrived in Luanda from Huambo, where he held talks with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

Alioune Blondin Beye held talks with President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the Futungo de Belas Palace this afternoon. The discussions centered on the Lusaka peace talks. The representative of the UN secretary general in Angola decided to hold a private meeting with the president, because he was dealing with very serious and delicate issues. Not even interpreters were allowed at the meeting. The audience lasted 20 minutes.

Alioune Blondin Beye did not want to say what he discussed with the president. He said he had made a contract with the press that the parties could not hold talks and the same time make statements to the press.

[Begin recording] [Beye, in French fading into Portuguese translation] We have been holding peace talks in Lusaka since 15 November. You are also aware that this morning I stopped over in Huambo to meet with Dr. Savimbi.

[Unidentified reporter] What exactly did you talk about with the president of the republic?

[Beye] It was normal for me to assess the situation of the peace talks with the president of the republic.

[Reporter] You also visited Huambo today. What guarantees did you receive from the UNITA president on the peace talks?

[Beye] As you are aware, we made a contract with the press that we do not want to hold negotiations through the press, and therefore I cannot reveal what I talked about with Dr. Savimbi and the president of the republic. All I can say is that the meetings I had in Huambo and here, at the Futungo de Belas, were very useful for the peace process. [end recording]

Leaves for Lusaka After Talks

MB1403074894 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye returned to Lusaka, the Zambian capital, today. He left the Angolan capital without disclosing anything substantive concerning the talks. As always, in his few contacts with the press he reminded everyone of the information blackout [preceding word in English], but the truth is that everybody's attention is turned to Lusaka at this stage.

Observers believe that talks may gain new impetus in the wake of UN Special Representative Blondin Beye's contacts with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in Luanda, and Jonas Savimbi, in Huambo.

Before leaving the Angolan capital, Blondin Beye held talks with Catholic Cardinal Alexandre do Nascimento, who expressed the hope that there will be a happy ending to the Lusaka peace talks.

Factions Under International Pressure To Settle

LD1203000694 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2200 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Excerpts] In Angola there have been new developments in the peace process, with the government attempting a rapprochement with Washington and pledging to do its utmost to ensure the success of the Lusaka talks. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has sent a message to US Secretary of State Warren Christopher and received Bill Clinton's special envoy. All of this on the same day that the conference of the Angolan and Sao Tomean episcopate has again urged the warring parties to allow peace to return to Angola once and for all.

So, international pressure is growing, with the UN Security Council due to pronounce on the future of UNAVEM-2 [United Nations Verification Mission] in four days' time. Our colleague Mario Ribeiro has heard the views of the two sides:

[Ribeiro] [passage omitted] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had a meeting today with Stephen Morrisson, President Bill Clinton's special envoy. No statements have been forthcoming but we have learned that Bill Clinton's envoy expressed the United States' commitment to helping Angola, but only after a nationwide cease-fire has been signed. Angolan presidential spokesman Aldomiro da Conceicao told Renascenca that the government is committed to the success of the Lusaka talks, but that UNITA is not:

[Begin Conceicao recording] The government has made the concessions necessary for making it [success] possible, but, on the other hand, there must also be goodwill, and above all sincerity on our adversaries' part. [end recording]

[Ribeiro] In Luanda today, at the close of the General Assembly of the conference of the Angolan and Sao Tomean episcopate, the bishops urged UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the government to come to an agreement and stop fighting once and for all. From Lusaka, UNITA's Jorge Valentim said this was precisely his movement's goal:

[Begin Valentim recording] This appeal speaks of a big heart with room for all the Angolans. That is the kind of Angola we want, an Angola that does not discriminate against anyone. We want no more ostracism of the kind we endured last year. This is why national reconciliation must be discussed in great depth, and the exclusion law

[as heard] must be abolished. And in government too, there must be no posts barred to UNITA. [end recording]

UNITA Denies Joint Patrols With Zairian Navy

MB1103162094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] The Northern Command of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] yesterday denied reports that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] navy was carrying out joint patrols with the Zairian navy. According to the FALA Northern Command, the reports are not true and it is part of the Luanda government's dirty politics.

The Northern Command agreed however that UNITA was involved in nonoffensive military maneuvers in sea and river waters, with a view to protecting the strategic city of Soyo. It said the maneuvers will continue until the threat against the city from Cabinda disappears. It also said the maneuvers do not constitute a threat to public security. On 2 March, FALA forces captured a ship carrying war materiel, military uniforms, and fuel destined for government troops in (Chissanga). The ship, its cargo, and the crew continue to be detained by UNITA.

UNITA Communique on 28th Founding Anniversary

MB1403064694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Mar 94

[Communique issued by the UNITA President's Office in Huambo on 13 March]

[Text] 1. Our formidable party, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which represents the oppressed masses, is celebrating the 28th anniversary of its creation. On this day we want to pay homage to all our heroes who have fallen along the way.

On this day we would like to remember with special tenderness and profound grief the most illustrious figures in our struggle, notably former UNITA Vice President Jeremias Chitunda, UNITA Secretary General Mango Paulo Alicerces, and Engineer Elias Salupeto Pena.

2. We would like to thank all who have supported our party for helping resist the most brutal and irrational offensive by the enemy, together with its foreign allies, in 1992 and 1993.

3. We want to congratulate all renewed resistance forces that have kept our glorious flag of the Black Cockerel flying, fanned by the winds of hope of an Angola that will not surrender.

4. In the wake of intense consultations between the UNITA Party leadership and the Lusaka-based negotiating team that came to Huambo, UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi is only expected to talk to the nation on 16 March.

5. After four hours of talks with Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, in the city of Huambo on 12 March, UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi told his colleagues in the UNITA Political Commission the following words with that particular conviction he is renowned for, quote, peace and national reconciliation will be achieved in Lusaka. UNITA has not fought for 28 years just for the sake of securing some ministries. Our UNITA Party will be defended against all moves aimed at its destruction. Our opponent of today is not any stronger than our opponent of yesterday, unquote.

[Dated] Huambo, 13 March 1994, the year of reflection on our African identity

[Signed] General Altino Bongo Sapalalo Boque, coordinator general of the UNITA President's Office

President Dismisses Finance Minister at 'Own Request'

MB1103193594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Communique issued by the Office of the President of the Republic in Luanda on 11 March]

[Text] Using the powers conferred on him by Paragraph B of Article 66 of the Constitutional Law, His Excellency Engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic of Angola, today issued a decree dismissing Finance Minister Dr. Emanuel Moreira Carneiro at his own request. Carneiro had been finance minister since 20 March 1993.

[Signed] Office of the President of the Republic

[Dated] Luanda, 11 March 1994

Botswana

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe Visits

Addresses Zimbabweans in Gaborone

MB1003140094 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 10 Mar 94

[Text] The president of Zimbabwe, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has appealed to Zimbabweans working in Botswana to do their best to help develop the country. President Mugabe was addressing the Zimbabweans at Zimbabwe's High Commission in Gaborone last night.

He told them that his government does not see them as traitors for leaving Zimbabwe for Botswana, but expressed the hope that when they ultimately return home they will be able to take with them their experiences to develop Zimbabwe. He also briefed his audience on a wide range of issues, ranging from his state visit to Botswana to the economic situation in Zimbabwe under the structural adjustment program which ends next year.

He said his visit to Botswana is in the spirit of cooperation between the two countries to strengthen bilateral relations and increase the volume of trade between them. President Mugabe assured the meeting that the structural adjustment program was yielding better benefits for the country, adding that more investors are now coming into the country as a result of the program. President Mugabe will address a press conference at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport shortly before leaving for home.

Ends Four-Day Visit

MB1003184394 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 10 Mar 94

[Text] President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe left Gaborone this afternoon after a four-day visit to Botswana. He told journalists before his departure that he believed creating additional border posts, and involving local leaders and villages next to the Botswana-Zimbabwe border, could curb the problem of illegal border crossings. President Mugabe attributed the problem of illegal border crossings to unemployment, which he said is everywhere, even in Zimbabwe. He also admitted that a bureaucracy problem existed at the Zimbabwe Immigration Department, which he said hindered Botswana businessmen and women to do business. He promised that something would be done about it.

Commenting on the former Ethiopian leader's status in Zimbabwe, Mr. Mugabe said Mr. Mengistu Haile-Mariam sought refuge in Zimbabwe in accordance with international law. He said no extradition treaty exists between the two countries and in any case the treaty usually deals with individuals who commit crimes of a nonpolitical nature.

Mugabe, Masire Issue Joint Communique

MB1103084494 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 120 Mar 94

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, and his Zimbabwean counterpart, Mr. Robert Mugabe, have commended the existing bilateral trade exchanges that exist between their countries. They also expressed the need to further enhance such cooperation for the benefit of the two countries.

In a joint communique issued at the end of President Mugabe's four-day state visit to Botswana, the two presidents called for more efforts to be put in exploring other areas of cooperation, in particular the tourism sector. They also resolved to undertake measures, including the increase of border posts to facilitate legal and unhindered movement across the common border, and to make joint border patrols to curb illegal border crossings and cattle rustling. The communique says President Mugabe has expressed Zimbabwe's appreciation for the generous gesture by Botswana in giving that country a part of her quota of beef exports to the European Community for 1993.

The heads of state commended the mediation efforts in the now subsided conflict in Lesotho by the international community, including Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe. On South Africa Sir Ketumile and Mr. Mugabe welcomed the positive steps by Inkatha Freedom Party Leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to register provisionally for the forthcoming South African elections scheduled for next month. They expressed hope that the rightwing parties will also join the negotiation process and participate in the forthcoming elections. The communique says the two presidents called for national reconciliation and appealed to the international community for humanitarian assistance for the Angolan people.

On the situation in Somalia the two presidents noted with concern the decision by Western governments to withdraw their troops from Somalia, observing that the international community has an obligation to help the Somali people while conflict remained unresolved. They also discussed the conflict in Sudan, Liberia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina and the suffering inflicted on the people.

Mozambique

Finance Minister on Pay to Demobilized Soldiers

MB1003200294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 10 Mar 94

[Text] Finance Minister Eneias Comiche has said that subsidies being paid to demobilized soldiers are in accordance with General Peace Accord stipulations. The Mozambican finance minister was reacting to remarks

by Mozambique National Resistance leader Afonso Dhlakama that the [figure indistinct] meticals paid to a common soldier lags far behind the cost of living.

Minister Comiche noted that, in terms of the agreement, demobilized soldiers are to receive six months salary corresponding to their rank and demobilization date on the basis of the salary system in force in the Mozambican Government Army. The finance minister also noted that, in addition to the six months paid by the government, over the next 18 months demobilized soldiers will receive subsidies made available by the international community.

He added that in the plan for the reintegration of demobilized soldiers, the lowest figure is (72,000) meticals and the highest 600,000 meticals.

Government Plans To Hire No New Workers

MB1103084694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 10 Mar 94

[Text] The Mozambican Government has decided not to hire any state apparatus functionaries this year. This is an attempt to [words indistinct] quoting a source in the Finance Ministry, AIM reports that measure is aimed at curtailing state spending so that the money that is saved can be channeled primarily to the family and education sectors. The filling of vacancies in state institutions will only occur on the basis of decisions made by the Finance Ministry, with exceptions for intermediate and senior posts.

Benin

Joint Military Maneuvers With France End

AB1303183294 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] The Franco-Beninese military maneuvers ended in Lokossa yesterday with a decoration ceremony and a military parade. In view of the results of the five-day maneuvers, our French partners expressed great satisfaction, stressing that the Beninese military performed very well. At the end of the maneuvers, the first of their kind, some people were decorated in the National Order of Benin and Beninese Order. The closing ceremony was chaired by Desire Vieira, minister of state in charge of defense.

Ghana

Rawlings Merges Ministries, Nominates New Ministers

AB1303094094 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] The president, Flight-Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, has announced a government decision to merge the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of the Environment into a new Ministry of the Environment, Science, and Technology. This is contained in a communique to parliament which was read by the Speaker, Mr. Justice D.F. Annan, at its sitting in Accra today. The communique, signed by the special assistant to the president, Mr. Ato Dadzie, also made a number of nominations for the office of ministers and deputy ministers of state for the urgent consideration and approval of parliament in accordance with Articles 78 and 79 of the Constitution.

Dr. Christine Amoako-Nuamah, minister of the environment, science, and technology; Dr. Kwabena Adjei, MP [Member of Parliament], minister of lands and forestry; Mr. David Kwesi Amankwah, MP, minister of works and housing; and Mrs. Vida Yeboah, MP, minister of tourism. Madame Patience Addo, an educationist, has been nominated as deputy minister of education; Mr. E.D. Nanoh, an architect and former district secretary, as an additional minister of works and housing.

Other nominees are: Mr. Cletus Avokah, MP, deputy minister of lands and forestry; Owuraku Amofa, MP, deputy minister of tourism; Dr. Mohammed ibn Chambas, MP, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mr. Kofi Peasah, MP, deputy minister of the environment, science, and technology; and Dr. Faruk Braimah, an additional minister of the environment, science, and technology.

The minister for parliamentary affairs and leader of the House, Mr. J.H. Owusu Akyeampong, appealed to all the nominees to submit their curriculum vitae to the acting clerk of parliament by next Monday [14 March] so that public vetting can start on Tuesday.

Liberia

ULIMO's General Johnson 'Reconciled' With Koromah

AB1203132094 Paris AFP in French 1242 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Excerpt] Monrovia, 12 Mar (AFP)—General Roosevelt Johnson, head of the military high command of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia, ULIMO, announced today in Monrovia that he is "reconciled" with the president of the organization, Alhaji Koromah. In a statement broadcast on national radio, Gen. Johnson called on all members of the movement to unite, and confirmed that all fighters should comply with the disarmament process, which started early this week throughout the country. [passage omitted]

Taylor Meets ECOMOG, UNOMIL Heads, Prepares For Polls

AB1203161894 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Excerpts] The leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, Mr. Charles Taylor, has laid down his arms and is preparing to contest in the Liberian general elections scheduled for 1 September. Mr. Taylor pledged to turn a new leaf as the peace process moved forward at a meeting held in Gbarnga with the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General John Mark Inienger, and the commander of the UN Observer Mission in Liberia [UNOMIL], Major General Daniel O. Ande. He said he is prepared to take risks at the election and is anxious to know fellow contestants for Liberia's presidency. He urged other fighters to open a new chapter in the effort to end the Liberian crisis. The meeting with Mr. Charles Taylor preceded the induction ceremony in Monrovia of the transitional coalition government made up of representatives of all the warring factions. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Gen. Inienger has begun an inspection tour of the encampment where the fighters are being disarmed and demobilized.

ECOMOG Barred From ULIMO-, NPFL-Controlled Areas

AB1203114594 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Mar 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Every step of the Liberian peace process seems to be a struggle. The transitional government was officially seated on Monday [7 March], but the inauguration of cabinet ministers was delayed. The deployment of the

African peacekeeping forces to disarm the fighting factions has also run into difficulties. A major split in ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] is causing serious headaches, so is renewed fighting in Rivercess regions, south of Buchanan, between the Liberian Peace Council [LPC] and Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces.

From Monrovia, (Niaty Allison) telexed this report:

ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] is still being prevented from entering ULIMO and NPFL territory, five days after the seating of the transitional government. The chief of staff of the African force, General Femi Williams, said our deployment there will depend on how soon the problem in ULIMO is resolved and the buffer zones are vacated. ULIMO fighters, loyal to renegade General Roosevelt Johnson, are said to have cordoned off the Bong Mine region and are in combat readiness against ULIMO leader Alhaji Koromah's supporters, who are occupying areas west of the (Simpe) River.

However, in the Todee area, about 35 miles northwest of the capital, Monrovia, the peacekeeping force has deployed and is being given cooperation even though actual disarmament has not begun.

The African peacekeeping force and UN officials have been carrying out shuttle diplomacy aimed at bringing the two opposing sides in ULIMO together. The disarming of the soldiers of the Armed Forces of Liberia, [AFL], continues today, with 300 soldiers handing in their guns.

On the political front, the Transitional Council announced today that they would install cabinet ministers on Monday, 14 March. The list of appointees has not been released, and according to an official at State House, the list is being held up so as not to cause further confusion.

Meanwhile, thousands of people continue to stream into the port city of Buchanan, fleeing the war between Charles Taylor's NPFL and the George Bolley's Liberia Peace Council. LPC leader George Bolley, a former minister in the government of Samuel Doe, had, up until today, been the shadowy hand behind the LPC. Now he has come out in public. He claimed that the LPC firmly controls six counties, including Sinoe, Grand Gedeh, Rivercess, Grand Kru, Maryland, and he said, nearly all of Grand Bassa County, except Buchanan, which is controlled by the African peacekeeping forces.

Fleeing women, children, and the elderly, yesterday told stories of mass looting of warehouses by forces of the Liberia Peace Council.

Thousands of Civilians Reportedly Flee Clashes

AB1103151094 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT
11 Mar 94

[By Christophe Parayre]

[Text] Buchanan, Liberia, March 11 (AFP)—A murderous attack by an armed faction has forced thousands of Liberian civilians to flee this week to the iron ore port of Buchanan, refugees and relief workers here said.

More than one thousand displaced people have arrived here daily since Sunday [6 March] for fear of further attacks, aid personnel in the town, 90 kilometres (56 miles) southeast of Monrovia, told AFP.

Guerrillas of the Liberia Peace Council (LPC) militia on Sunday launched a "brief, violent attack" on civilians in the Compound 2 region, 20 kilometres (13 miles) north of Buchanan, killing several, a refugee said.

"They opened fire right among the people," he said. "They began to throw grenades everywhere. Everybody ran. We left our home to go to the bush."

The dead included a Liberian worker for the charity Medecins sans Frontieres [MSF] (Doctors Without Borders), he added.

Available information indicated that the attacks had stopped, but this had not prevented some 7,000 people from joining 20,000 other displaced persons already sheltered in Buchanan schools.

They had fled fighting between the LPC and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), which controls the area and was one of three signatories to a peace pact last year, before the LPC was formed in September.

The attack came a day before the installation of a transitional State Council, or collegiate presidency, and the official start to the disarming of Liberia's armed factions under the July peace accord.

But disarmament by troops of a multinational African peacekeeping force under the supervision of UN monitors was Thursday only a dream here, where five lorries carrying mainly women and children arrived in less than two hours.

Most of the displaced people were dressed in rags and were visibly exhausted, often with nothing but a small bag of possessions. After receiving a food card, they went to a makeshift reception centre where an elderly woman was handing out small rations of rice.

In the classrooms, benches and tables were pushed into a corner to make space for the new arrivals. Mats were laid on the floor for them to sleep on.

For the present, the relief agencies were coping, Christine Muller of MSF declared.

"It's not over," she said. "We are expecting more than 7,000 new arrivals in the coming days."

Niger

Authorities Reportedly Foil Coup Plot

AB1103125994 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] A coup d'etat has supposedly been foiled in our country. According to an independent Niger newspaper quoted by the NIGER NEWS AGENCY [ANP], the coup plot was aimed at arresting the head of state, the prime minister, the speaker of the National Assembly and his first deputy, and the chief of Army staff. The operation was slated for last night at the mosque where the grand prayer of the Night of Power was scheduled to take place.

According to the newspaper, the conspirators included Major Moumouni Boureima and Mr. Wantche Oumarou Mallam, who have been arrested by the Niger Armed Forces chief of general staff. Still quoting the newspaper, ANP said several other officers said to be involved in the coup plot are being questioned at the Army Headquarters. However, no official source has confirmed or denied the news.

Security Forces, Students Clash; 1 Killed

AB1103145994 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Excerpts] Following clashes between police and students at Niamey University, one student died and several others were wounded. For confirmation, as is appropriate in such a case, we sought information from a medical source. We asked the director of Niamey National Hospital for the facts:

[Begin unidentified doctor recording] What I can tell you is that we effectively admitted a student who was in a coma resulting from a head injury. He died around 0500 this morning. [end recording]

So one dead and three wounded. That is the result of the violent clashes that took place between students and police forces. At the origin of the incidents was the demand by students for the payment of six months of scholarship arrears. This morning, our reporter Sadou Moussi held a telephone conversation with Issa Boubacar, secretary general of the Niger Students Union:

[Begin Boubacar recording] Yesterday evening, while Niamey University students were exercising a constitutional right, namely the right to demonstrate to demand the payment of their scholarship arrears, the ruling power sent antiriot police forces to crush the demonstration. Their savage repression resulted in the death of one of our comrades, Tahirou Harouna, a first year student

at the Philosophy Department. Several others were wounded. The incidents took place yesterday around 1700. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Our reporter Boureima Noumou Maiga also asked Niamey Prefect Souleimana Barry for his side of the story:

[Begin Barry recording] We were informed yesterday morning that students were blocking the bridge with burning tires. We know what happened last time when they burned private cars and people were wounded. The demonstration was not very big so we tried to contain the situation and to open the bridge to traffic to enable people living near the bridge to go about their normal business. It did not take long for things to be brought under control. The bridge was open to traffic and I believe the students returned to campus. As there were sporadic clashes on campus, the police remained there. They withdrew at around 2000. We were informed that one student was injured and that three policemen were also wounded.

What is surprising in all this is that there were no fistfights between the police and the students, according to what the police told us. In regard to the wounds the student died of, we are still awaiting the results of the autopsy and the ongoing investigation. If there were no fistfights, one wonders how a person could have been killed. [end recording]

Communique on University Crisis, Reported Coup Plot

AB1103151894 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Government communique issued in Niamey on 11 March; read by Moctar Diallo, minister in charge of relations with Parliament and government spokesman—live]

[Text] I have come to read this government communique to you. It first deals with the situation in the school sector and reads as follows:

Since early March, a latent crisis has been simmering at Niamey University over the modalities for the payment of 1992-1993 scholarship arrears. In an effort to resolve that crisis, a meeting took place on 3 March between Education Ministry delegates and representatives of Niger students from Niamey University and foreign faculties. The true facts must be outlined. At that meeting, it was agreed that priority should be given to the payment of 1992-93 scholarship arrears totaling 440 million CFA francs: 124 million CFA francs for Niamey University and 316 million for students in foreign faculties. An amount of 240 million was released and distributed on 3 March. Niamey University students received 80 million while those in foreign universities received 160 million. Payment of the remaining 200 million was scheduled for this week. On 10 March, 100 million was released and is available for distribution.

Unexpectedly, Niamey students issued an ultimatum to the government on 10 March at 0900—I repeat at 0900—demanding the payment of arrears due for the first quarter of the 1993-94 academic year. They said payment should be made by 1400, failure of which, quote, the students will mobilize in order to come to grips definitively with the government of the Third Republic, unquote. To press for their demand, they erected barriers, as promised, across Kennedy Bridge—near the former police station—and in front of the main gate of the university campus. The gathering at the barrier blocked traffic and prevented peaceful citizens from crossing the bridge.

This demonstration was not only illegal. It was obviously in violation of the agreement reached with the students' representatives, namely that priority should be given to the payment of 1992-93 scholarship arrears. You will recall that the 6 and 7 January strike that resulted in the closure of the campus was prompted by the government's decision to primarily pay the scholarships for the current academic year and to gradually clear the arrears. Now, as you can see, the students are calling for the opposite of what they wanted.

In the face of these disturbances, the law enforcement agencies moved in to disperse the demonstrators, remove the barricades, and to allow free flow of traffic across the bridge. During the intervention, the students stoned the security men and threw Molotov cocktails at them. In response, the security men threw tear gas at the students. Unfortunately, during this law enforcement operation, five persons were wounded, including two security men and three students, one of whom died from his wounds at Niamey Hospital this morning. The deceased is Harouna Tahirou, a first-year student in the Department of Philosophy at Niamey University. He was hit in the face by a teargas splinter. The government deplores the incident and extends its deepest condolences to the bereaved family, the university, and partners in education.

Anxious to safeguard social peace and to ensure a smooth academic year, the government appeals to all those involved in the educational sector and to the entire population to remain calm. It reiterates its willingness to give priority to dialogue in the settlement of any social dispute.

Concerning the other report on a so-called coup d'etat, the 11 March edition of (AL-HAVAR) newspaper carried a story on an abortive coup d'etat in Niger. The government informs the national and international community that the story is baseless. The Niger Army is a Republican Army, which is committed to the institutions that the Niger people have freely established. The government warns those who, through manipulation, misinformation, and false rumors, are attempting to destabilize the republican institutions, especially by undermining the harmony of the Niger Armed Forces at a time when their mission of defending territorial integrity and protecting lives and property constitute the

essential preoccupation of the government of the Third Republic and its Army, to desist from such practices. I thank you.

Nigeria

Government: No Withdrawal of Troops in Bakassi

AB1203154494 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 12 Mar 94

[From "African News"]

[Text] The Nigerian Government has insisted that it will not withdraw any troops from the Bakassi Peninsula over which it is involved in a border dispute with Cameroon. The Nigerian foreign minister, Babagana Kingibe, made the statement after two days of talks in Yaounde with the Cameroonian foreign and defense ministers. He was responding to Cameroon's demand that Nigeria withdraw its troops before President Paul Biya meets the Nigerian leader, General Sani Abacha.

Envoy Says No French Troops in Bakassi Peninsula

AB1103141394 Dakar PANA in English 1351 GMT
11 Mar 94

[By Randy Zormelo]

[Excerpt] Lagos, 11 March (PANA)—French ambassador to Nigeria Pierre Garrigue-Guyonnaud said Friday [11 March] in Lagos that his country had no troops in the disputed oil-rich Bakassi Peninsula. "I can tell you officially and I repeat what was said on Tuesday eighth March by the spokesman of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs that none of them is present in Bakassi", Garrigue-Guyonnaud said.

Garrigue-Guyonnaud told newsmen at a press conference that France had historical ties and cooperation agreements with Cameroon and that it was in response to a request by the Cameroonian Government that it had sent two helicopters and 15 military assistants to Yaounde on what he called a "logistics mission." He said that the level of French assistance to Cameroon had not been increased since the crisis began three weeks ago, with a reported shoot out between Cameroonian gendarmes and Nigerian troops in the peninsula, a border area of 1,000 square kilometres disputed by the two countries.

On the French frigate reported to have arrived in Douala to reinforce French presence in the peninsula, Garrigue-Guyonnaud said it was part of a routine visit carried out all year round along the Atlantic coast of Africa. He said the frigate, the Vendemiaire, left Douala on 6 March and is no longer in Cameroon.

The ambassador said another warship, the "Jacoubet, arrived in Douala on 7 March as part of a long-standing agreement and is expected to leave today. "These visits

are not related to the present situation. A scheduled visit of the vessel took place in Accra a few weeks ago," he said.

Commenting on the five-day joint military exercises between France and Benin, which are to end today, he said they took place west of the Couffo River, near Togo and bear no relation whatsoever to the territorial dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria. Benin lies on Nigeria's western border.

"The men and equipment are being transported back to France today and tomorrow, at the end of the manoeuvres to which Nigeria sent two military observers," he said. The ambassador said France has relations dating 20 years with Nigeria despite its historical links with Cameroon, and for this reason, supported a peaceful solution to the crisis. "Our position is clear and has been consistent. We seek a peaceful settlement and we have informed the Nigerian authorities at the highest level," he said. [passage omitted]

Views Resumption of Dialogue

AB1203152094 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] The French Government today expressed delight at the resumption of dialogue between Cameroon and Nigeria over the disputed Bakassi Peninsula. At a news conference in Lagos the French ambassador to Nigeria, Pierre Garrigue-Guyonnaud, said his country fully supports the diplomatic efforts employed and would very much wish that the two countries resolve their dispute peacefully. Foreign news correspondent, Godfrey Odu, reports that the envoy denied allegations that France is aggravating the Bakassi dispute:

[Begin recording] [Odu] [Words indistinct] since the Nigeria-Cameroon dispute over Bakassi came to a head last month. Ambassador Garrigue-Guyonnaud explained that the response by France to Cameroon's request for assistance was part of the normal respect of commitment entered into between the two sovereign nations, and not intended prejudice to the spirit of peaceful settlement. He said that France has taken some diplomatic initiatives on its own but refused to specify.

[Garrigue-Guyonnaud] It is difficult to say I agree with you, but it is important and difficult to say because it should be confidential. But the only thing I can tell you is that we encourage [words indistinct], and we think that there is room for negotiations.

[Odu] Ambassador Garrigue-Guyonnaud said that in response to the Cameroonian request, France sent some military assistance, but that none of these have been deployed to the disputed Bakassi. [sentence as heard] The ambassador said that the level of French military aid to Cameroon has not increased since the Bakassi crisis, adding that Nigeria as well as Cameroon are both friends

of France. NTA news took the ambassador up on charges of aiding and abetting the Cameroonian efforts to internationalize the dispute.

[Odu] You have provided legal assistance (?to Cameroon) [passage indistinct]. But defense information has it that a sizable number of French troops have landed in the Cameroon along with unspecified quantities of arms and ammunition. From calculations, French interests in Nigeria alone are said to far outstrip her business interests in all of her former African colonies put together. French companies are doing lucrative business in many spheres of the Nigerian economy. Some of the largest include ELF Nigeria Limited and Total in the petroleum sector; [name indistinct] and SCOA [West African Trading Company] in freighting, haulage, and trading; CFAO [West African French Company] in the industrial and general goods sector, as well as Peugeot Automobile Nigeria Limited, a leading car assembly plant. There are those in the construction industry such as Bouygues and (Schlumberger) in oil field services. These account for billions of dollars accruing annually [words indistinct] in foreign exchange earnings. [end recording]

Military Urges Media Restraint Over Bakassi

AB1103192594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] Military authorities in charge of the southeastern border area have advised Nigerians to be security conscious as Cameroon intensifies her propaganda war against the country over the Bakassi Peninsula. The commander of the 13th Brigade, Brigadier General Stanley Duruyaye, who was answering questions from newsmen who toured the Bakassi area, particularly (?advised) the journalists to always exercise restraint and bear the security of the nation in mind when writing on the crisis.

Gen. Duruyaye assured Nigerians that the country had not lost anything since the Cameroonian face-off with Nigeria began. He denied Cameroonian claims of sinking some Nigerian boats and killing some Nigerian military personnel and emphasized that the government would remain (?open) to Nigerians on the Cameroonian issue.

University of Lagos Closed Due to 'Lawlessness'

AB1203162394 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] The University of Lagos has been closed down. A statement by the registrar, Dr. A.A. Omotosho, directs all students to vacate the premises immediately. The statement says that the senate at its meeting yesterday reviewed recent events on campus which resulted in arson and general breakdown of law and order in pursuit of alleged cult activity. According to the statement, while the senate condemns all secret cult activities on campus, it cannot condone acts of hooliganism and lawlessness.

Babangida Urges Support for Abacha Government*AB1103135094 Dakar PANA in English 1330 GMT
11 Mar 94*

[Text] Lagos, 11 March (PANA)—Nigeria's former military ruler General Ibrahim Babangida, has called on Nigerians to give full support to the military administration led by Gen. Sani Abacha in its efforts to build a united country.

In a message on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr (end of the Ramadan) made available to journalists Friday [11 March], Babangida urged Nigerians not to undermine the unity of the country but keep to the tenets of their religion. He said in line with the doctrines of Ramadan, Nigerians should always create "an atmosphere of love for one another and develop the spirit of brotherhood and righteousness and service to Allah and the country" in order to live in peace and harmony.

This is the first public statement of the former military ruler who stepped down seven months ago after plunging the country into crisis over the annulment of the results of the elections held on 12 June 1993 in which his close friend, millionaire businessman Moshood Abiola claimed victory. Before stepping down, Babangida handed over power to a civilian interim government led by industrialist Ernest Shonekan who was ousted by Abacha in November 1993.

Three Campaign for Democracy Members Arrested*AB1203064694 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 11 Mar 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Nigerian military government of General Sani Abacha is apparently taking a tougher line with the opposition. Overt criticism of the government is already banned, but the Campaign for Democracy (CD), a leading opponent of former President Babangida and advocate of the implementation of the June 12 election results, has continued its campaigns, especially over the proposed national conference. Well, now, according to the Campaign for Democracy, a number of its officials have been arrested. Josephine Hazely asked our Lagos correspondent, Janet Anderson, who the arrested people were.

[Begin recording] [Anderson] The statement says that Femi Falana has been arrested—he is a very prominent member of the Campaign for Democracy and a human rights lawyer—along with two other members of the Campaign for Democracy. They are Fatai Jubril and Ladi Adebayo. They were both arrested in Ketu, the statement says, on Wednesday [9 March].

[Hazely] Now, what about the Campaign's chairman? Is he also being sought after, I understand?

[Anderson] The statement says also today, some plain-clothes policemen went to the headquarters of the Campaign for Democracy to ask for Dr. Beko Ransome-Kuti, but he is actually out of the country at the moment on an official visit abroad, so they weren't able to find him.

[Hazely] Did the Campaign for Democracy's statement say why three of their members have been arrested?

[Anderson] The statement suggests that the two members who were arrested originally on Wednesday were arrested for being in possession of posters and leaflets, which had captions like: A Dictator Cannot Give Democracy and Abacha Cannot Deliver. It separately says that Femi Falana was arrested today when he had been told that these two members of the CD were arrested, he went along to the police station where they were being held at [name indistinct] and there, he was arrested as well himself.

[Hazely] The authorities themselves haven't come up with any word yet on the arrest of these men, have they?

[Anderson] No, there hasn't been any official response yet, but the press statement only came out within the last hour.

[Hazely] And you don't want guess at how people will react to this, once news gets round that these men have been arrested?

[Anderson] I think that there will be some surprise that this has happened. This is the first time that members of the Campaign for Democracy or the other groups who are part of the Campaign for Democracy have been arrested since the new leadership of Gen. Sani Abacha came in. There was an incident earlier this year, when a particular magazine had all of its copies seized and the press came down very heavily on Gen. Abacha's government as a result of that. So I wouldn't be surprised to see some quite heavy headlines over the next few days about this. [end recording]

Sierra Leone**Rebels Attack Military Headquarters; Curfew Imposed***AB1303214494 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 13 Mar 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Sierra Leone, the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels of Foday Sankoh launched an audacious attack on the headquarters of the 5th Battalion in the south of the country yesterday. Despite the Strasser government's repeated attempts to contain the RUF, the evidence is that the RUF threat is by no means over. Our Bo correspondent, Al Hassan Sillah, is in Freetown at the moment, where he has been monitoring events. He sent this report.

[Begin Sillah recording] Rebels of Foday Sankoh's Revolutionary United Front, numbering over 150, at dawn yesterday attacked the military headquarter town of Koribundu, seat of the Army's 5th Battalion, and engaged troops in what military sources have described as one of the fiercest battles fought with rebels in recent times, with the impact of its force said to be heard in Bo, some twenty miles away.

According to reports monitored from the area, the rebels, dressed in black overall outfits, attacked the town at about 5 AM yesterday, and troops battled them for four hours till about 9 o'clock in the morning. According to the SIERRA LEONE NEWS AGENCY in Bo, some 50 rebels were killed in the battle, while government troops had five of their men killed and three officers, including a major, critically injured. Reports also say that some 20 civilians were killed as the rebels launched rocket-propelled grenades into residential areas of the town, while they are also said to have abducted a number of people as they fled the scene of the battle. The headquarters of Koribundu serves as the most important military guard post in the entire southern region and as the battle raged yesterday, the authorities made swift moves to protect the rest of the region, particularly the headquarter town, Bo.

In Bo yesterday, a 10 PM-to-dawn curfew was imposed. All social activities and entertainment sessions banned, and several roadblocks to and from the township mounted. Panic-stricken residents were advised by the military to stay calm. This morning, Muslim 'Id al-Fitr prayers were held in individual mosques rather than the open (?durbar) grounds in Bo, apparently for security reasons, and there is a heavy military presence in the town as troops patrol Bo township in vehicles, armored cars, and tanks. Most people are spending their 'Id al-Fitr holiday indoors. [end recording]

Togo

Opposition Wins Absolute Majority in Parliament

AB1403101794 Paris AFP in French 1004 GMT
14 Mar 94

[Text] Lome, 14 Mar (AFP)—The two political parties opposing Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema have won a total of 43 out of 81 seats in the National Assembly following the 6 and 20 February legislative elections. They have thereby won an absolute majority in Parliament, according to the official results released in Lome today by the Supreme Court. According to the Constitution, President Eyadema must appoint an opposition member to form the new government.

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